THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XVI. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1889. NUMBER 3.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

Sewall Notified that His Resignation Will be Acceptable.

Reasons for This Action of the State Department.

The Consul General Makes a Long Statement of the Case.

What Germany is Doing and Proposes to Do in Samoa.

Sewall's Resignation Asked For.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—This morning Harold M. Sewall, consul general to the Samoan islands, received a notification from the state department that his resignation would be acceptable on the ground that his views were not in harmony with those of the administration.

Sewall Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—An associated press reporter called this afternoon upon Consul General Sewall and asked him for a statement of the reasons given by the state department in the request that he should tender his resignation as consul general at Samoa. Mr. Sewall in reply said:

"The reason given in the letter asking for my resignation is a disagreement of my expressed views with the views entertained by the state department in regard to Samoan affairs. This refers, I suppose, to the testimony I have given before the senate committee on foreign relations and which has not been published. No disapproval of my conduct in Samoa as consul general has ever been expressed by the state department so far as I know. Last Thursday I was discharged by the committee and affairs in Samoa being in a most critical condition I immediately made arrangements to return there. No intimation was given that I should not be allowed to do so until within a few hours of my departure when I was notified to remain here. The purpose was obvious as my services were needed in Samoa immediately it at all. Another steamer would not sail until March and it was the evident intention to detain me until the incoming of the next administration upon which as is known, I have not the slightest claim for political recognition.

"No," continued Sewall, "I did not thereupon tender my resignation. I had done nothing wrong. I had too much respect for Secretary Bayard to assume that I had offended him by my testimony before the committee. Besides I was under oath to tell all I knew of Samoan affairs and to withhold nothing. The views I expressed on the situation and the remedy necessary were given at the request of the committee. It was not for me to consider whether those views agreed with Bayard's or not. I do know, however, that my views coincided with those of all Americans who have given the matter any thought, the state department excepted, for which I cannot speak."

"What are those views, Mr. Sewall?"

"I believe," said he, with deliberation, "that the deposition of Malietoa was determined upon before the conference of the three powers began and that it was Germany's intention to carry out the policy it had decided upon regardless of that conference. The purpose of Germany is to secure control of Samoa regardless of the solemn and repeated assurances it has given our government. Furthermore, I believe that Lord Salisbury is a party to this scheme and that the movement against Samoa is only a precursor of an Anglo-German attempt to secure supremacy in the Hawaiian islands."

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect of dispatching American ships of war to protect our interests in Samoa?"

"I concur with Mr. Bates, our late commissioner to Samoa, in what he said in a published opinion, that Admiral Kimberly can accomplish nothing under his instructions from the state department. Bayard expects Admiral Kimberly to succeed in doing by protest what he has been trying without success to do for a year."

"Does Bayard suppose that the protest will turn Germany from the course she has been steadily pursuing?"

"I believe with Secretary Whitney that a definite policy should be adopted in Samoa. To send our ships there with only their present instructions is simply to subject their officers and men to humiliation, or as Secretary Whitney (using a polite term out of respect I suppose to Bayard) says places them in a position from which their self-respect makes them revolt, but Secretary Bayard can't punish Secretary Whitney nor Mr. Bates for what they have said. I am the weakest and am therefore singled out for the sacrifice."

Sewall said that whatever his personal opinion of the attitude of Bayard in the Samoan affair might have been, he had, during his entire term, followed the secretary's instructions, notwithstanding they placed him in a false and humiliating position. In reply to an inquiry as to whether German aggression had been going on for so long a time, Sewall said the recent news from Samoa, which had so amused the country, was only a repetition of what had happened before.

"Why," said he, "a great stir has been made by the announcement that martial law has been declared by Germany in Apia. But this is not the first time that a German consul has declared martial law in force. German sentries, even before the Americans had been deprived of their right to a joint vote in the government of the town, had been commanded to shoot any man not answering a challenge, and notice giving warning of this was posted in German script only. The American banner was torn down by the Germans and trampled on. When war was declared against Malietoa Apia was occupied without notice to the Americans. A leading American merchant standing on his own land was knocked down by a German sailor, who on his return to his ship was imprisoned for not having bayoneted the man. I myself was stopped on a highway in Apia even before war had been declared and an officer whose command had taken possession of that part of the town threatened that I would be shot. I protected German sentries were posted around my consulate at night. It is for testifying to these facts I presume that my resignation was asked. Is it not natural that I should differ with Mr. Bayard in such things if he permits these things to be done.

"Were it not for my regrets," said Sewall, "at the loss of prestige in the Pacific by our submission to German aggression in Samoa, I could wait patiently for the publication of my testimony and be certain of the results of an aroused and intelligent public opinion. To my lasting chagrin and sorrow, acting under Bayard's instructions, I misled the weak and suffering Samoans into fresh misfortune. Upon Mr. Bayard, and myself, as an instrument obeying his instructions, must rest in a large measure the grievous responsibility for the distresses which now threaten the very existence of the Samoan people. When I arrived in Samoa the insurrection of Tamasese, aided by the German officials, for the purposes now made plain was on the point of disintegration. Malietoa, who had been repeatedly held back by our representatives from asserting his authority had determined to tolerate his no longer. The day after I arrived I received instructions, the purport of which I was to repeat to him. I did so, giving him to understand as Bayard gave me to understand that neither he nor his people would be allowed to suffer. Malietoa yielded at my suggestion and our national honor was pledged that we would insist upon our treaty right to the independent existence of Samoa. I could not have better served German purposes than by this mission of mine, and as a matter of fact, the documents now before congress showed that the instructions upon which I acted on this occasion were sent me at the instance of the German and British ministers. In less than a month the German ships arrived and Malietoa and his chiefs were deposed. The man whose life I had saved by my intervention was reinstated in Malietoa's place. A pitiless prosecution was begun against the Samoans and German control was as effectually established as it could be under open annexation.

"Having restrained the Samoans when they could have destroyed Tamasese and with his destruction German interference, I urged their submission, trusting that finally when the truth was known our promise to them would be fulfilled and our honor saved by the restoration of the status quo before the conference when I gave Malietoa such fatal advice. In justice to myself and in hope of securing it for these wretched people I speak as I do. Before leaving for Samoa I had been about the state department and with the president at odd intervals for a month, explaining the situation and the result of the German proceedings and warning him what would happen, and which has come to pass."

Opposition to Edmunds' Resolution.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Senator Edmunds' Panama resolution which was recommitted to the house committee on foreign affairs was taken up this morning on a request made by a member that he be allowed to present the minority report. It appears that the outspoken opposition to the resolution which was confined to Russell, of Massachusetts, when the resolution was first ordered favorably reported, is growing more pronounced. Norwood, of Georgia, prepared the minority report above referred to and the other members of the committee are now showing signs of a change of feeling. The committee was obliged to adjourn this morning without allowing any expression of opinion, therefore it has not been decided whether the minority be permitted to file a report.

Additions to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Senator Chandler today introduced a proposed amendment in the senate to authorize an appropriation for the construction by contract of two harbor rams of steel to cost without armament not more than $2,500,000 each, and of ten gunboats or cruisers each not to exceed 1,700 tons in displacement, to cost $850,000. The amendment appropriates $5,000,000 to begin the construction of the vessels, and $3,000,000 for the armament.

Daniel's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Senator Daniel to-day introduced in the senate as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill a measure authorizing the president to appoint four naval officers to select and report upon five of the best obtainable sites in the United States for the manufacture of guns and armor plate and other material of iron or steel for the use of the navy. One of those sites is to be located in the middle or eastern states, one in Virginia or on the Gulf coast, one on the great lakes, and one on the Pacific coast.

Fire at Steeleville.

STEELEVILLE, Mo., February 7.—A large part of the business section of this town was burned this morning. Eleven business houses were destroyed including the Stemple house, opera house and the county treasurer's office. The loss is heavy.

BONFIELD SUSPENDED.

Chicago Police Officers Charged with Corruption Relieved from Duty.

A Sea Captain's Cruelty Forces two Men to Desert on a Raft.

Tossed On the Open Sea in a Terrible Sleet Storm.

The Old Colony Finds the Men Up in a Frozen Condition.

Bonfield Suspended.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Inspector Bonfield, Captain Schaack and Detective Lowenstein, the police officers whom the Chicago Times has been charging with corruption, were tonight indefinitely suspended from the police force. The Times had charged that Lowenstern had been acting as a "fence" for stolen goods and that Bonfield and Schaack while over zealous against not only the anarchists but honest working men as well were virtually in league with gamblers, saloon keepers, thieves and the demi-monde. The first result of the charge was the filing of libel and damage suits against the Times until the amount of damages asked from that paper is nearly $1,500,000.

The suspension order is signed by Mayor Roche, who begins it with a statement that the charges against the accused are made by a newspaper heretofore recognized as the organ of a political party, and he disclaims any intention of determining by his action whether the accusations are true or not. The ground for suspension is stated to be precautionary. The courts having declined to expedite the trial of the case suspension is ordered until ample time is given for judicial action and the charges disproven.

Frozen to Death.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The Fall River steamer, Old Colony, to-day brought in a sailor named Leander Kalcoon, badly frozen, and the corpse of another man who Kalcoon knew only as "Bill." Kalcoon says he sailed from New York on the morning of the 4th on the schooner C. F. Barnes, Captain McDonald, for South Africa. After the voyage began the crew were treated most atrociously by the captain and mate, and resolved to make a raft from some planking and logs on the deck and desert at night.

Finding that they could not make a raft large enough to hold all of the sailors they drew lots to see which two should escape. Kalcoon and "Bill" won the prize and launched their raft at 11 o'clock last night. They expected to make the shore but the wind shifted and carried them out in the middle of the sound. A heavy sleet storm was prevailing and they were washed overboard. At 8:30 this morning the Old Colony picked them up. Restoratives were used and the half frozen men were rolled in hot blankets and rubbed but "Bill" was beyond human aid. He gasped a few times and then died. Kalcoon is getting along well. Captain Hammond says that the men were encased in ice when rescued and he had no idea of saving the life of either.

Mitchell's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The senate several days ago adopted a resolution offered by Senator Mitchell calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amounts in the sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies on February 1, 1889, under the operation of the Thurman sinking fund act. Also for a statement of the amount invested in bonds, the face value of the bonds purchased, their present market value and the difference between the amount of the sinking fund that has been uninvested and the amount due to investment. The response of the secretary was to-day laid before the senate. It makes the following statement: For government transportation with the union under the act of May 7, 1887, $6,351,781; payments by the company, $1,420,714; making the total paid into the sinking fund, $7,772,495. This money was invested in United States bonds and railroad first mortgage bonds of the total face value of $7,246,490. The market value of these bonds on February 1, 1889, was $9,150,440, showing the increase by reason of investments to be $1,781,955. From the Central Pacific $3,695,381 was received and invested in bonds of the face value on February 1, 1889, of $3,821,785, making the increase by reason of investment $332,404.

Parnell Commission.

LONDON, February 6.—Parnell was present at the session of the commission to-day and held a lively conversation with Michael Davitt. Beach, who is also known as Dr. Lecaron, continued his evidence. He detailed the conversation which he had with Alexander Sullivan in June, 1881, regarding the proposed alliance of the different Irish organizations in which Sullivan said that no radical charge could be effected until there was a change of representatives on this side of the water which would be very soon. Sullivan, referring to a visit to Ireland which he contemplated making said he could not think of allowing Parnell to pay his expenses, as doing so would place Parnell in a false position. Sullivan bitterly opposed the discussion of this matter in open convention on the ground that it would leak out and compromise the Parnellite party. Witness also said that John O'Connor, who was an agent employed for carrying arms to Ireland attended the Chicago convention, as a representative of the supreme council of the Irish republican brotherhood. The court overruled the objection made in behalf of Parnell that this evidence was irrelevant. The witness said he saw Lomasney two days before the latter left America for the purpose of carrying on a plan of campaign by explosions. Lomasney never returned and the organization has ever since supported his family and father. The witness believed that Lomasney and his brother Michael perished in the London bridge explosion. The witness continued his testimony by telling of his attendance at the Chicago convention in January, 1882. He told of its organization, workings, etc. During the testimony Parnell appeared in the court room. His entrance created a sensation. The witness looked steadily at Parnell for several moments and then continued his testimony. He said that Alexander Sullivan went to England in 1882 and remained two months. After his return the witness conversed with him about the plans for future warfare against England. Sullivan had told him that in the future men would be chosen for the work who did not exceed orders like Gallagher, who gave himself away enabling Jim McDermott to get information. Sullivan said that they would continue to send men to England to carry on an active dynamite war. The witness further said that in a circular issued in 1883 every branch of the organization was commanded to endeavor to perfect itself in some particular branch of warfare.

LONDON, February 7.—The Parnell commission reconvened this morning with Witness Beach, alias Lecaron, still on the stand. He explained certain geometric designs which appear in the constitution of the united sections as being the symbols for the secretary and treasurer. In March, 1884, witness attended a district convention of the united sections at which Sullivan and Lomaseney were present. At the convention of the united sections, now known as the united brotherhood, held in June, 1888, the delegate from Detroit where Lomaseney's widow lives brought up the question of supporting her because of her husband's services to the brotherhood. An objection was made by Parnell's attorneys that this was not evidence. The attorney general held that these organizations were really all one and that the evidence was admissible because Egan, Sheridan and others were directly connected with the Irish revolutionary brotherhood and the Irish united brotherhood. A discussion was continued at length, during which the attorney general admitted that he had never been prepared to suggest that Parnell or any other member of parliament was personally connected with the murderous outrages. His contention was that they were allied with people whom they knew or could have known if they had made inquiries to have been prominently connected for many years with such outrages. They had allied themselves intimately with the Irish Revolutionary Band and had availed themselves of its money. Knowing the character of the I. R. B. They continued their alliance with it. After the most distinct and positive understanding of its design several members of the commons had attended four or five league conventions in America where the I. R. B. controlled.

The court decided to admit the evidence on the ground that the U. B. and the Clan Na Gael, and the I. R. B. were practically the same body. It had been proven that Egan, Brennan and Sheridan, among persons charged were members of the I. R. B. and that evidence as to what was done in the convention of the U. B. would be evidence against them especially. But the defendant members of parliament stood in a different position and the court would abstain from saying anything in regard to the applicability of this evidence against them. Beach then continued his testimony. The witness said that he had accompanied Egan and other delegates to the Boston convention held in August, 1884, and that Egan had explained his escape from Ireland and told how he had received information from Dublin castle regarding the intended movements of the authorities. He knew of the order to arrest him twenty minutes after it was issued and immediately returned home, packed his satchel, destroyed all the documents in his possession concerning the I. R. B. and Carey's letters. Mr. Scoton, a friend, took his satchel and rug to the railroad station and bought a ticket for him to Belfast. Egan boarded the train only a minute before it started. He passed the night in a Belfast hotel and in the morning took a ticket for Leeds, but left the train at Manchester, proceeded to Hull and took the steamer for Rotterdam. Beach declared that Egan had told him at the same convention that if Gallagher had been free 48 hours longer some of the best buildings in London would have been blown up.

Arrests in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—As the result of the investigations by Attorney General Rogers into the outlawry in New Iberia parish warrants have been issued for the arrest of about twenty persons charged with conspiracy to intimidate and drive persons out of the parish. They include F. O. Code, a captain of militia cavalry, a deputy sheriff and a member of the school board and police jury; D. D. Avery, brigadier general of militia and president of the police jury; John C. M. Robertson, merchant and militiaman and J. B. Lawton, editor of the New Iberia Enterprise.

White Cap Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 6.—The state senate to-day passed the White Cap bill making it a felonious conspiracy for three or more persons to combine for the purpose of doing any unlawful act while wearing white caps or when otherwise disguised and fixing the penalty at a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten nor less than two years.

NEW UNION DEPOT.

Railroad Lines Running Into Pueblo to Build a Handsome Depot.

The New Structure to be Erected at Once at a Cost of $200,000.

Progress of the Great Bonnybel-Durant Mining Suit at Denver.

Witnesses who Failed to Show Reasons for their Conclusions.

Union Depot at Pueblo.

DENVER, February 6.—An important meeting of presidents and general managers of railroad lines running into Pueblo was held this afternoon in this city. Those present were General Manager Meek, of the Ft. Worth; General Manager S. T. Smith, of the Rio Grande, President R. R. Cable, of the Rock Island; Vice President Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, and General Manager Robinson, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. The object of the meeting was to hold a conference regarding the new union depot at Pueblo, which these companies propose to erect. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that they had adopted plans and that work would be begun immediately. The structure will be red sand stone and cost between $200,000 and $300,000.

Bonnybel-Durant.

DENVER, February 6.—In the Bonnybel-Durant mining suit unusually good headway was made to-day. Five witnesses for the Durant were examined. The first was Mr. D. Bacers who maintained the position of the Durant company fairly well. Mr. A. F. Barcwe proved quite a strong witness and his testimony received close attention from the jury. Philip W. Pratt, the discoverer of the Smuggler and Durant mines succeeded Mr. Barcwe. In direct examination he was very positive but upon cross examination he weakened the cause of the Durant by declaring its modes and sectional views as erroneous.

Messrs. J. W. Robinson and John F. Ilius both testified to the sliding down of the Bonnybel ore but failed to explain thoroughly the cause of the sliding or the reasons for their conclusions. On the whole the Durant did not make any headway to-day and the situation remains unchanged from what it was reported yesterday. Mr. Taylor, attorney for the Durant, was not in attendance to-day, neither was Mr. Hyman, and the Durant side was conducted by Mr. Hayes alone.

Big Corporation Formed.

CHICAGO, February 6.—A special sent to Minneapolis this morning tells of the plans of F. H. Pearey & Co. of this city to meet the wants of the great wheat growing sections of western Montana and Washington territory. The plans have come to a head in the incorporation of the Pacific Coast Elevator company. A terminal elevator with a capacity of 750,000 bushels will be built at Portland and a score or more of country houses will be erected all along the line of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's road, each with a capacity of from 25,000 to 75,000 bushels. It is planned to have everything in running order by next August, when the firm will commence exporting. All shipments will be made in sacks to Liverpool via Cape Horn. This is going to revolutionize the wheat business in these two territories. Hitherto the shipments have all been made to San Francisco, whereas now Portland will become the key to the situation.

Our Northern Frontier.

CHICAGO, February 6.—The Tribune recently sent a reporter to Victoria, B. C. and this morning devotes an entire page to his report of the condition of affairs there. The report deals at length with the smuggling operations across the border. It declares that the United States is cheated out of millions of dollars revenue every year by organized bands of opium smugglers and that many federal custom officials on the border are corrupted by them while others are so stupid as to be useless. The correspondent further declares that the laws against Chinese immigration are violated under the very noses of federal officials. Chinese women in herds are smuggled across the border and sold into slavery in the United States. In general, it is asserted that the people of the United States have not the slightest conception of the brazen lawlessness that exists on the northern frontier.

German'y Views.

HAMBURG, February 6.—A Hamburg correspondent publishes a letter this morning signed "Otto Hienrich" which gives an account of the recent events in Samoa from the German point of view. The letter says that the whole fight in Samoa occurred on private property and asserts that the United States steamer Nipsic supplied the rebels with ammunition through Captain Leary of the United States steamer Adams. The correspondent deplores the fact that all the efforts of the German consul to stop the sale of war munitions to the natives have proved futile.

A Tramp's Predictions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 6.—It transpires that three months ago a tramp near here exhibited an infernal machine for making the destruction of a building in which it exploded sure. He declared that there would be the biggest fire in Buffalo in its history within ninety days which would be followed by a big strike in New York, then half of New York would be burned, and a big fire in Chicago would follow. The first two predictions have already come true. It is said that the late Buffalo fire was preceded by explosions.

Steamer Sunk.

GLASGOW, February 7.—The owners of the Glen line of steamers state that they believe that the steamer sunk by the British bark, Largo Bay, off Beachy Head on Monday night was the Glencoe of that line. The Glencoe carried a crew of fifty-two men, but no passengers.

LONDON, February 7.—The Glencoe, bound from Liverpool for London, which was last reported as passed Prawle Point on Monday, is now ascertained to have been beyond doubt the vessel sunk off Beachy Head. She was a three-master iron screw steamer of 960 tons.

LONDON, February 7.—The crew of the Glencoe numbered fifty-two men, including twenty-three Chinamen. A tempest was raging at the time of the accident and snow was falling so thickly as to make it impossible for the lookout on either vessel to see the lights of the other until a collision was inevitable. The Glencoe forged ahead trying to cross the Largo Bay's bow, but failed, and ran at full speed into the bark, demolishing ten feet of her bow. The Largo Bay would also have sunk had she not been provided with water tight sections. The crew of the bark saw nothing further of the steamer, but could make out her crew struggling in the water. It was impossible, however, to render them any assistance, all of the Largo Bay's boats being smashed. The wind blew with such force that the sails of the bark were torn to shreds, but she weathered the storm until she was rescued and towed into Cowes.

Territorial Bills.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The house committee on territories although not unanimous in regard to the bill for the admission of Utah appointed a sub committee of five with Mr. Springer as chairman to draft a report to the effect that owing to the lateness of the session it will be impracticable to secure the passage of the bill. The committee also decided to report favorably the omnibus bill for the admission of Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona. The vote on this subject was practically unanimous although one or two members expressed themselves as opposed to the omnibus system and preferred the admission of the territories singly.

Terms Accepted.

BROOKLYN, February 6.—The strikers to-night accepted Deacon Richardson's terms. They signed the agreement, in which a willingness is expressed to return to work only as individuals and to take their places as nearly as possible as they were in before the commencement of the strike. The document also stipulates that recently engaged men shall have precedence over the old employes, and declares the strike fully and entirely off.

Lobbyists in Denver.

DENVER, February 7.—The lobbies of both houses of the Denver legislature were visited to-day by a number of corporation attorneys from Pueblo, Kansas City and Denver, who, with the agents of Armour and other eastern packing houses, used all the influence and argument possible upon the members for the purpose of defeating house bill No. 28, which is better known as the "dressed beef inspection bill," which is now before the legislature.

Porter did not Sail.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—A gentleman who has been here for the past two days told a reporter to-day that he was Major David E. Porter, whose departure from New York for Hayti to take command of Legitime's forces was mentioned a few days ago. Porter says that his agreement with Minister Preston was broken off by a misunderstanding, but that a new agreement had been made since and that he now thinks that the original one will be carried out.

The News' Comment.

LONDON, February 6.—The Daily News commenting on the Samoan situation says that Prince Bismarck has disregarded his obligations to Great Britain in the most flagrant way and that Count Herbert Bismarck's ostentatious friendliness for America is inadequate to recompense the English or the Australian colonies. The policy of subservience to Germany is one, the News says, which procures neither a triumph of diplomatic skill nor a solace to the national pride.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The stock market was again active, with an evidently broadening tendency to-day, and except for a fractional set back, continued so all the way out, closing at the best figure. As usual of late, all marked advances were in low-priced and inactive stocks, led by Pullman, which rapidly mounted, crossing 200 and showing at its best figures a gain of over 6 per cent. Governments were dull and firm. Petroleum opened steady at 87, and closed steady at 87¼.

Adams Express	152	Rock Island	98¾
American Ex.	113	St. L. & S. F.	25¾
Canada Pacific	52¾	Preferred	65½
C. & A.	187	1st Preferred	[illegible]
Preferred		Tex. Pacific	22¾
C. B. & Q.	107¾	U. P.	64¾
Del., Lack. & W.	142¾	U. S. Ex.	78
D. & R. G.	17	Wells Fargo Ex.	140
Erie		Western Union	86¾
East Tenn.		Colo. Coal	34¾
2d preferred		Homestake	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	150	Iron Silver	[illegible]
Ft. Worth & D. C.	[illegible]	Ontario	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Quick Silver	[illegible]
Kas. & Tex.	12¾	Preferred	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	73⅜	Sutro	7
Northern Pacific	27	A. C. & O. Co.	57¾
Preferred	62¾	4s	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	107¾	4½s	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Pacific 6s of '95	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	109¾	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Pullman P. Car	202	Mich. Central	[illegible]

RUDOLPH AT REST.

The Funeral Ceremonies of Austria's Crown Prince.

Laid to Rest Beside the Bodies of His Ancestors.

Some Scenes and Incidents of the Last Sad Sites.

The Distinguished Company Composing the Cortege.

Rudolph's Funeral.

VIENNA, February 5.—The city to-day is given over entirely to mourning. Enormous crowds commenced to assemble outside of the court chapel at an early hour in the morning. Perfect order prevailed to-day in contrast with the disorder of yesterday. The emperor and empress and the crown princess attended the requiem mass in the oratorium of the chapel at which the miserere was sung by the court choir. The service was ended at noon. The church bells then commenced to toll and the coffin lid was fastened at 2 o'clock and the key was confided to Prince Hohenlohe, the court marshal. Soon afterward the gates of the chapel were closed and the members of the imperial family gathered around the catafalque to take a last look at the remains. Just before 4 o'clock the members of the imperial house stopped in front of the side entrance of the Capuchin church where they were received by Prince Hohenlohe, Prince Hunyadi, chief master of ceremonies, and the father guardian accompanied by guards bearing lighted tapers. When the clock struck 4, the coffin was lifted from the bier, blessed and carried to the funeral car. The cortege then started from Hofburg. Upon reaching Augustine church the priests assembled and placed themselves at the head of the procession and were followed by the court and state officials and the municipal authorities. When the car bearing the body arrived at the cloister gates, Emperor Francis Joseph and the king and queen of Belgium, followed by other mourners, entered the body of the church. The ministers of the empire took up their positions to the right of the catafalque and next to them, near the main entrance, came in their proper order the various deputations. When the services were over and just as the chamberlains were preparing to carry the coffin to the vault the emperor stepped to the bier and knelt in prayer. On arising he was joined by Archduke Charles, Prince Francis of Este, Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Prince Philip of Coburg. The party followed the coffin to the vault where after the final blessing Prince Hohenlohe delivered the remains to the charge of the father guardian. The empress, crown princess, Princess Gisela and Duchess Marie Valerie did not attend the funeral, passing the time in prayer within Hofburg.

Lying in State.

VIENNA, February 5.—The Crown Prince's body is lying in state in the court chapel. A great crowd gathered this morning outside of the chapel awaiting an opportunity to view the remains. Perfect order has been maintained. At a meeting of the council having in charge the serial publication of Rudolph's work on Austria and Hungary to-day Von Souegenyi, intimated that the emperor was in favor of continuing and completing the work which he said would probably be finished under the patronage of the Crown Princess.

VIENNA, February 5.—Several persons have been arrested for repeating rumors that Crown Prince Rudolph met his death at the hands of the husband of a woman he betrayed. It is asserted that the Crown Prince in his last letter to his mother says "I cannot live longer."

Rudolph's Last Directions.

PESTH, February 5.—The Nation, a newspaper, published a letter this morning written by Crown Prince Rudolph a short time before his death to Von Souegenyi, an attache of the imperial household, to whom he entrusted the preparation of his papers. The letter reads:

"DEAR SOUEGENYI—I send you herewith a codicil. You will execute its provisions and those of my will, drawn two years ago with the assent of my wife. In my study at Hofburg stands a small table. With the enclosed gold key open the drawers and you will find my papers, the arrangement of which I entrust to you, leaving it to your judgment to decide what to publish. I can live no longer. Remember me to all my good friends. Farewell. God bless our beloved fatherland.

(Signed) YOUR RUDOLPH."

Requiem Mass.

LONDON, February 5.—Requiem mass for the Austrian crown prince was celebrated to-day. The Prince of Wales, Prince Carisle, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Salisbury and the French, German, Turkish and Belgium ministers attended the services.

Hammering in the Nails.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 4.—The best opinion here in regard to the cabinet situation is that Blaine will be secretary of state, William Windom of the treasury, Rusk of war, and Wanamaker of the navy, with Evarts as attorney general. As Gen. Harrison desires the treasury department to go to the west it is reported on good authority that he has selected Windom for that place. Here the selection is looked upon as a good one.

The Charleston's Trial.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The secretary of the navy has designated the following officers as a board to conduct the official examination and trial of the cruiser Charleston now being built at San Francisco: Commodore George E. Belknap, Commodore Henry Glass, Chief Engineer R. L. Harris and Lieutenant E. F. Qualtrough. Also the following board to ascertain the horse-power developed: Chief Engineers R. L. Harris, F. A. Wilson and W. S. Smith, Passed Assistant Engineers F. L. Hoffman, A. B. Bates, W. S. Dunning and E. L. Warburton, and Assistant Engineers T. N. Hollis, G. W. McElroy, J. M. Bickel, C. W. Dyson, and W. E. F. Darrow. The examination will be made as soon as the contractors inform Commodore Belknap that the vessel is ready.

Bates on Samoa.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—George H. Bates, late United States commissioner, was to-day asked by an associated press reporter what in his opinion would be the probable effect upon the policy of our government of Prince Bismarck's recent orders to the German consul at Samoa and the commander of the fleet. He said "I do not see why the more recent dispatches from Germany should affect the attitude of the United States. The proclamation of martial law and the assumption of the direct administration of affairs in Samoa by the German consul which are now reported to have been discountenanced by Prince Bismarck were not the foundations of the trouble there which excited the attention of the president and congress. Interposition of congress was invoked by the previous aggressions of the local German officials and residents there. Their disregard of an understanding expressed and implied upon which all our negotiations with Germany have proceeded and the evident disposition of that power to abstract the group without further consultation with the United States were the foundations of the trouble. With respect to these matters there is as yet no sign of any concession unless it is the proposition published this morning for a conference at Berlin.

In my judgment restoration of the status quo ought to be the condition which should precede any further negotiation and that involves among other things the reassembling of the conference at Washington. It seems to me that Prince Bismarck's proposal to remove the negotiations to Berlin is both a slight and a compliment to our secretary of state. A slight because he was our representative here and could be present as such nowhere else; a compliment because it would indicate that at the conference, proceedings of which are as yet unpublished, he excelled in diplomacy the German and English representatives combined. But even if Germany's disclaimer were broad enough to cover the whole subject of the matter involved in the president's communication to congress our past experience warns us not to be too quick in relying upon assurances from Berlin as indicating the course of events in Samoa. Successive violations by the German local officials in Samoa of assurances made to this government indicate either gross insubordination, which is entirely contrary to all our notions of German discipline or else some understanding exists by which the consul there is authorized to act on his own responsibility according to his views of the necessity of the case and he is allowed to exceed his instructions as reported here."

Mr. Bates was asked what he thought of the declaration of war by Germany against Samoa. He said:

"The declaration seems to me utterly inconsistent with the restoration of status quo. If Germany goes to war in Samoa it will be useless to have a conference at all. Of course Germany can ultimately drive the Samoans into the sea and take the islands by conquest. This would be no less the destruction of the Samoan autonomy than if it was done by gradual encroachment. We should insist on an absolute halt. If we consent to less than this we may as well wash our hands of the whole business and abandon all idea of preserving the neutrality of those islands."

Notorious Woman Shot.

FORT SMITH, Ark., February 5.—A dispatch announces that at Eufaula, Indian territory, on Sunday Belle Storrs was shot and killed but gives no particulars. Belle was a notorious woman. She was once the wife of Cole Younger, of the famous "Younger gang." Afterwards she married Sam Storrs, who was shot down by her side two years ago. Then she married Jim Storrs, his cousin. Belle was the most desperate woman who ever figured on the borders. She married Cole Younger and directly afterwards left him and joined a band of outlaws that operated in the Indian territory. She had been arrested for murder and robbery a score of times but always managed to escape. Her husband Jim Storrs, when he heard of her death mounted his horse and left for the scene. When he arrives somebody will have to pay the penalty.

Maxwell Grant Fight.

PUEBLO, February 4.—O. P. McMains who for a long time has been a leader in resisting the owners of the Maxwell land grant was arrested yesterday at Trinidad on an indictment. This large grant lies about 100 miles south of this city and since the title was confirmed by the United States supreme court a constant fight has been carried on by the settlers, but as they are kicking against the decision of a court of last resort it must eventually subside.

Report on the Militia.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Secretary Endicott to-day transmitted to congress the report of Adjutant General Drum, giving the strength of the organized militia of the several states and territories, and also the force of men available for military duty, but not organized. The totals are: Commissioned officers, 8397; enlisted men, 98,109; number of men available, but not organized, 8,194,628.

Bonnybel-Durant.

DENVER, February 5.—In the Bonnybel-Durant mining suit to-day Frank G. White, Mr. Howe and Assayer Ruse testified. The evidence of Mr. White was very clear and forcible upon all questions except the terminus of the Bonny-ore body at No. 2 court incline and the connection of the veins exhibited in the northern and southern portions of the Durant. Mr. Ruse did not prove a very strong witness for the Durant as he proved inadequate to the task and presumed to advance new theories incompatible with the views of his predecessors and the maps and diagrams prepared by the geologists and engineers in the case. A great deal of the evidence was very contradictory and under cross-examination by the Hon. E. O. Wolcott this was brought out in full light. Basing a prediction upon the merits of the case as presented so far, the Durant can only hope at best to secure a disagreement of the jury. The Durant side will probably be strengthened when Francis Freeland testifies and much is expected of John Palmer, who began giving his testimony late this evening. One bad feature is the fact that the sectional views and models of the Durant do not agree and that a number of witnesses do not endorse the plans and modes of the defense and are continually at variance with them. The entire campaign would indicate that the Durant has changed its plans recently and that its witnesses fully comprehend the points sought to be made by its attorneys. The case will last a week and extend several days into next week.

The Strike Nearly Ended.

NEW YORK, February 5.—All the street railroads that ran cars yesterday are running to-day without opposition, generally on schedule time. Many of the strikers are applying for work. This afternoon the strikers attacked a car at Sixty-fifth street and the Boulevard, pelting it with stones. All the passengers left the car. The officer in charge, Thomas K. Snyder, having been hit in the face by a stone, fired into the crowd killing a man by the name of James McGowan a hostler on the belt line.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The Fifth avenue street car line in Brooklyn is running cars guarded by the police. It is expected that all the Atlantic avenue roads will be in operation in a week. President Richardson has refused to hold a conference with a committee from the strikers.

NEW YORK, February 5, Midnight.—The strike on all the surface roads has to-night been officially declared of no avail by the leaders of the strike. The men will return to work as they can.

Walls Blown Down.

OMAHA, February 4.—A high wind this afternoon blew down a large section of the east wall of Max Meyers' brick building at the corner of Farnham and Eleventh streets, the front of which was recently gutted by fire, completely wrecking the buildings to the east of it. Six people were killed and a number of others injured. The dead are: Edward Oleson, clothing merchant; Mrs. Leacher who resided over Oleson's, Michael Martin, laborer; Thos. Houston, clerk; P. Boyer, sr., member of the firm of Boyer & Co., safe dealers; Rudolph N. Teale, insurance agent. Those most seriously injured are: C. L. Silver, E. A. Phillips, Geo. Searles, Chas. Blake, Chas. Caezar, John Jackson and Emma Oliver, all of whom are employees of Dunbar & Co., engravers. It is not thought that any of the injured will die and it is believed that all the bodies have been gotten out of the ruins.

OMAHA, February 4.—This evening the list of the dead was increased to seven by finding in the ruins the body of Thomas Lombard, bookkeeper for Boyer & Co.

Bismarck's Proposals.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Count Von Arcovalley, the German minister, called at the state department this afternoon and had a conference with Secretary Bayard in regard to Samoan affairs. He informed the secretary that he had received a communication from Prince Bismarck to the effect that the German government proposes the resumption at Berlin of the consultations which took place in Washington between the representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States in 1887 on the subject of Samoa. The above information was furnished to the press by Secretary Bayard with the statement that it was all he would say on the subject at present. It was therefore impossible to obtain to-day the full text of Prince Bismarck's communication. It is probable, however, that it will be transmitted to congress to-morrow or next day, with the secretary's views on the subject.

Newspaper Office Burned Out.

TRINIDAD, Colo., February 4.—Carriso and Carriso Springs are two rival rain-belt towns seven miles apart in Las Animas county. Carriso Springs has a fine water supply, while Carriso, on the open prairie, has only a deep well. W. C. Powell, proprietor of the Carriso Current, decided to remove his paper to Carriso Springs. On a recent forenoon three citizens of Carriso Springs went to remove the office of the Current from Carriso to the Springs. They found that on the night before masked men had piled the furniture of the office in the street and burned it, and broke the press in pieces. Rather than see the rival town get their newspaper the masked men took this course. The following night all the men of the Springs guarded the Current office in Carriso and removed the remains of it the next morning. Editor Powell is in Trinidad to repair his broken outfit.

Misrepresentation From New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., February 4.—A press dispatch was sent out on February 2d from this city from some unknown correspondent stating that a bill had been introduced in the legislature requiring that school teachers should know how to read and write. This is a misrepresentation made apparently to influence congress against the admission of New Mexico to statehood. There is and has always been a clause in the statutes of New Mexico requiring all teachers to pass an examination in all the elementary branches usually taught in public schools. The only ground for this misrepresentation was the introduction of a bill for an act which requires an educational qualification for school directors and all county officers, which bill has passed. The people of New Mexico are in favor of statehood, which fact was demonstrated by the territorial convention lately held in Santa Fe, which declared in favor of it earnestly and unanimously. The legislature has also unanimously passed a memorial to the same effect.

Embezzler Arrested.

DENVER, February 5.—Thomas A. Hall, chief clerk for George P. Jones & Co., contractors at Salida, was arrested here to-day charged with embezzling $1,800 from his employers. Hall was on his way to Illinois to visit relatives and stopped off here on Sunday night.

SEVENTEEN DROWNED.

Teamsters Lose Their Lives While Hauling Logs on Pine Lake.

The Austrian Succession Engages Much Anxious Attention.

Rudolph's Daughter Thought to be the Legal Successor.

The Italian Minister Speaks of the Situation in Austria.

Seventeen Drowned.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 5.—News has been received here of a dreadful accident at Pine Lake, Fulton county. The reports are indefinite, but so far as can be learned, the accident resulted in the drowning of seventeen men. The victims were driving teams engaged in hauling logs across the ice on the lake, when the ice broke and the men and horses were all lost. A dispatch from Canajoharie says that the following information has been received there regarding the accident at Pine Lake: Twenty-four teams were engaged in drawing logs across the ice, regarding the safety of which no fears were felt, but it gave way, however, after seven drivers and their teams had reached the shore, and the remaining drivers and horses broke through the ice and sank out of sight. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

The Austrian Succession.

BERLIN, February 5.—The question of the succession to the Austrian throne is causing increasing excitement in official and diplomatic circles. Papers quote an article from the Italian Official Journal by Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, declaring that the Salic law has been virtually abolished in Austria-Hungary, and that therefore the Crown Prince Rudolph's daughter is heir to the throne. It is certain that Crispi does not relish the prospect of the heir of the Duke of Modena, who was deposed by the unification of Italy, becoming the presumptive heir to the throne of Austria. Furthermore both Archduke Karl and his son Franz are ultra-Catholic foes of the House of Savoy and enemies of the Italian unity and are ardent allies of the Vatican. Apart from these enmities, even if class interests did not raise the question of succession it would be doubtful if official opinion here would maintain the right of Emperor Francis Joseph in following a precedent to declare, through an act of succession, the Princess Elizabeth heir to the throne. Advices from Pesth say that the question has already engaged the anxious attention of the ministry, although official notification respecting the succession will not be made until the end of the year.

Fatal Accident in Denver.

DENVER, February 4.—A horrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Berkley park motor car line which resulted in the death of one man and severe injury to several others, one of whom will probably die. At 3 o'clock car No. 1, coming in from the park became unmanageable just as it was beginning the descent of the long hill in North Denver and went flying down the hill at the rate of forty miles an hour. The car was crowded, there being over one hundred people in it who became panic stricken, several jumping from the car. When near the bottom of the hill and as it was turning a curve of perhaps 65 degrees the car jumped the track and was thrown some distance away and shattered to a thousand pieces. Nearly everyone in the car was more or less injured. Thomas Barry was fatally injured and died an hour afterwards. Wm. Greenman, the conductor, had his back broken and was otherwise so severely injured that his recovery is almost impossible. Otto Broam had his leg broken and his thigh cut. J. R. Thomas received a serious scalp wound. Two ladies had their arms broken and several others, whose names are unknown were badly bruised.

German Press Comment.

BERLIN, February 4.—Commenting upon the action of the United States in voting a credit for a coaling station at Pago Pago, the National Zeitung says: "America obtained the right to establish a coaling station from Malietoa but she did not take advantage of the privilege within the specified time. The establishment of the station now would appear to be an American protest against German annexation." The North German Gazette makes an allusion to Minister Pendleton's being unwell. This is construed as an indication that the appointment of an American minister is desirable.

Panama Canal Company Dissolved.

PARIS, February 4.—The tribunal before which application was made for the dissolution of the old Panama Canal company has decided in favor of the petitioners. The application was made to the tribunal of the Seine by Cottier and Montcesar, two directors of the company. The tribunal authorizes the dissolution of the old company as preliminary to the formation of a new company. The liquidator appointed by the court is given full power to dispose of the property for the best interest of the stockholders.

Parnell Commission.

LONDON, February 5.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Parnell commission Attorney General Webster said he had finished with the Irish portion of the Times case and would take up the American part. A witness named Beach testified that he had joined the Fenians in 1865 and was appointed military organizer. After the failure of the invasion of Canada he joined the society known as the "V. C.'s," the object of which was to provide money to carry on the Irish agitation and to ship arms to Ireland. The witness remembered the visit of Dillon and Parnell to America in 1880. The meetings held during their stay in the United States were organized exclusively by the United Brotherhood or Clan Na Gael. The witness had attended several meetings at which Messrs. Dillon and Parnell were present. Parnell had attended a demonstration in Chicago at which bodies of Clan Na Gael and Hibernian rifle guards under arms were present. Beach produced a copy of the constitution of the "V. C." or Clan Na Gael which provided for concerted action with the Irish brotherhood and kindred societies to bring about a combination of Irish revolutionary movements in all parts of the world to act decisively against England. The witness said that in 1878 Devoy and Millen were sent as delegates to Ireland receiving ten thousand dollars from the skirmishing fund and a further sum which does not appear in the official lists. Attorney General Webster read Devoy's official report in which he urged that before any large quantity of arms was sent to Ireland three delegates should be sent to prepare Irishmen to use them. Beach further testified that Egan told him that Parnell desired to join the brotherhood but it was thought that his connection with the organization would destroy his usefulness and on this account he was not allowed to join.

Beach said Egan also told him that there were many payments made by the league which it was impossible to make public, and he instanced the paying of the Dutch officers who were sent from Amsterdam to assist the Boers during the Transvaal war. The witness said that he had had two interviews with Parnell. Parnell had said that it rested wholly with the leaders of the revolutionary party to bring both parties into line and he asked the witness to get Devoy to meet him in Paris and offered to defray the expenses. He also desired to meet Alexander Sullivan, Hines and others. "Doctor," he said to Beach who is a physician, "I have long since ceased to believe that anything but force of arms can ever bring about the redemption of Ireland."

Parnell went on to say that he did not see why successful insurrection should not happen in Ireland, adding, "I think we will have at the end of the year 100,000 pounds in the league treasury. That is a pretty good nucleus and you people might do something worse." The witness then went to Dublin bearing letters of introduction to Kinney, M. P., and other members of the league. He discussed the open movement with Sexton and Kinney and he returned to New York in June, '88, and tried to see Devoy and Carney to tell them of Parnell's message. While searching for Devoy he met Breslin who with Hines and Devoy then formed the revolutionary directory. Breslin expressed his willingness to bring the parties into line; so also did Sullivan, Hines and Devoy whom he met in Chicago. Dr. Carroll expressed himself as pleased to see that Parnell was returning to his senses on the revolution question but objected to any coalition between the organizations. The witness was introduced to Parnell and others of his party as Major Lecaron, under which name he has been known for the past eighteen years. He attained the rank of major in the federal army during the civil war and he was also major in the Irish republican army. After the failure of the raid on Canada, when he returned to America, he got a circular from the "V. C." (meaning the executive council of the Clan-na-Gael), announcing that it had been decided to call up a 25 per cent refund on the camp subscription to expedite military precautions.

American Interests in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The house committee on foreign affairs has decided to recommend concurrence in the senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The amendment appropriating $500,000 for the protection of American interests in Samoa met with unanimous approval, but it will be allowed to go with the other amendments to the conference. In the case of the amendment appropriating $100,000 for the establishment of a naval station at Pago Pago, Samoa (it was held that the paragraph in the naval appropriation bill, referring to the same subject (much broader in terms) had better be substituted for the senate amendment.

Boarded a French Vessel.

PARIS, February 4.—A semi-official note states that the commander of a British man-of-war recently boarded a French vessel thirty miles north of the island of Zanzibar and outside of the blockaded territory and took the vessel to Zanzibar. Owing to the representations made by France to the British government the officer was punished by being excluded from taking further part in the blockade. The British admiral has notified the squadron of disciplinary measures having been adopted.

Kilrain and Smith.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—Jake Kilrain to-night telegraphed R. K. Fox of New York that he would accept a challenge from Jem Smith, champion of England, for another fight and that he was willing to accede to any terms that might be proposed for a fair contest for the championship of the world.

Killed by Cable Car.

DENVER, February 4.—John Campbell, bridge carpenter on the Fort Worth railroad, was run over by a cable car yesterday afternoon near Eighth avenue and Broadway receiving injuries from which he died an hour afterwards. Campbell attempted to jump on a moving car and was thrown underneath the wheels.

Perea Bill Passed.

SANTA FE, N. M., February 5.—The Perea finance bill passed the legislature to-day and will become a law. It was introduced by Senator Perea of Bernalillo county and referred for consideration to the finance committee consisting of Senators Perea, Caton and Prichard, who reported it for passage. It makes specific appropriations for the different funds and reduces the general expenses of the territory about one half. The principal reduction is in court expenses. The salaries and current expenses of the penitentiary are reduced one third. The bill provides for the issue and sale of $200,000 in bonds to pay current expenses for the fiscal year beginning March 4, 1889, or so much of that amount as may be necessary to tide over expenses until sufficient cash from taxes shall become available to pay territorial warrants immediately upon their issue.

Boston Prize Fight.

BOSTON, February 4.—George Lannon of South Boston and George Godfrey, a well known colored heavy weight pugilist of this city fought a fifteen round battle with four ounce gloves to-night for a purse of $1,000. John L. Sullivan acted as referee. There was much bad temper shown by both men and much clinching was done. In the fourth round Lannon had his opponent whipped but he failed to follow up his advantage. In the last five rounds Godfrey showed to better advantage but both were weak and their blows did very little execution. At the end of the fifteenth round Lannon expressed a desire to continue, but the understanding arrived at previous to the fight was that in case neither contestant was knocked out at the end of the fifteenth round the match should be declared a draw and the referee so decided.

Conferees in Session.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The conferees on the territory admission bill held a two hour session this morning during which the whole situation was gone over thoroughly but without result.

The committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow. It was apparent, it is said, that there would be an earnest effort made to agree upon a bill that could be unanimously reported, but this will have to include New Mexico if the house conferees are to support the measure. They are reported to be willing to withdraw their objection to the division of Dakota if this is accorded them and the outspoken sentiment in the senate republican caucus in favor of the admission of New Mexico may induce the senatorial conferees to agree to such a compromise.

Creek Agreement.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The president to-day transmitted to congress for its approval and ratification the provisional agreement lately entered into between the United States and the Creek Indians. The Creek nation cedes to the United States a title to the entire western half of the domain of that nation lying west of the division line established by the treaty of 1866. The United States agrees to pay the Indians $2,280,857, of which $280,857 is to be paid to the treasurer of the nation and $2,000,000 is to remain in the United States treasury to the credit of the nation and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. The nation also agrees to devote not less than $50,000 annually for educational purposes.

Killed in a Railway Accident.

BOSTON, February 5.—Early this morning a locomotive and tender passed up the track on the Lowell railroad toward Somerville. The engine as it passed a bridge toppled over pinioning a man beneath the cab. Very soon after a train collided with the locomotive and drove it ahead carrying the injured man beneath it. When he was taken out he was dead. He proved to be the engineer. W. Hankee the fireman and a brakeman and freight conductor were dangerously injured.

Coal For Pago-Pago.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The statement which has been made to the effect that vessels have been chartered by the United States to carry coal to Pago-Pago is premature. The navy department is negotiating with ship owners to carry about 3,000 tons of coal from New York or Philadelphia to the Pago Pago coaling station but no agreement has yet been reached. The last shipment of coal to this station was made in 1882 and the supply of 2,500 tons which was sent at that time is not yet exhausted. The fuel will cost the government a good round sum, the charge for transportation being from $12 to $13 per ton. It will take a vessel carrying coal ninety days to reach its destination.

Bond Will Not Be Impeached.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—A favorable report has been ordered by the house judiciary committee upon the naturalization bill. In view of the insufficient evidence produced to support the charges made by Representative Steele of Indiana against Judge Bond of Arizona as to a basis for impeachment proceedings the committee on judiciary declined to enter upon consideration of the case at present.

Parnell Loses.

LONDON, February 5.—The action brought by Parnell against John Walter, proprietor of the Times, for libel came up before the court at Edinburg again to-day and was dismissed. The costs were taxed against the plaintiff. Judgment was given on the ground that Walter, being one of a co-partnership owning the Times the charges against him, as an individual, are invalid. Parnell will appeal.

Consolidation of Bills.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The senate on Pacific railroads to-day heard Mr. Tweed of New York, counsel for the Central Pacific in an argument favoring the consolidation of all bills providing for the pending of the debts of the Union and Central Pacific roads into one measure.

Tilden's Appeal.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Colonel George H. Tilden has appealed from the recent decision of the general term in favor of the provision of the late Samuel J. Tilden's will which is known as "Tilden trust." Notice of the appeal was filed to-day.

German Consul to be Removed.

LONDON, February 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says it is certain that the German consul at Samoa will be removed. Prince Bismarck is extremely annoyed by the consul exceeding his instructions.

Pueblo's Opera House.

PUEBLO, Colo., February 5.—Work on the new opera house was commenced here to-day. This opera house is to surpass anything in the United states. The architects have traveled in Europe in preparation of the design. Mr. McGonigle of Leavenworth, Kas., is the contractor.

Reservoir Appropriation

WASHINGTON, February 5.—An amendment was presented in the senate by Senator Stewart to-day to the sundry civil bill to increase from $250,000 to $350,000 the appropriation for the surveys of sites for the construction of reservoirs for the purpose of reclaiming the arid lands of the west.

Treating Prohibited.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 5.—In the house today a bill was introduced prohibiting treating. This bill makes it a penal offense punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or over $100 for any one to treat another to intoxicating liquors.

Diphtheria to be Prevented.

PARIS, February 5.—The Figaro says to-day that two professors connected with the Pasteur Institute have succeeded in identifying the generative microbe of diphtheria. The discovery of a preventative of this disease by means of a vaccine virus is expected to follow.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

BUFFALO'S BIG BLAZE.

Forty Buildings Destroyed in the Heart of the City.

The Devouring Element Quickly Gets Beyond Control.

Three Million Dollars Estimated as the Total Loss.

A Falling Wall Kills One Fireman and Injures Another.

Buffalo's Big Blaze.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 2.—This morning between 3 and 7 o'clock the flames destroyed fully $2,000,000 worth of property on Seneca street, Exchange street and adjoining streets. The following buildings were destroyed: Hoffeld's leather and belting works, the National Express company's barns, Jewett & Company's store and warehouse, Root & Keating's sole leather store, Sibley & Holmwood, candy factory; Swift & Stamback, stoves, S. F. Eagan and A. T. Kerr, wholesale liquor dealers, the Broezel and Arlington hotels, Danbury Hat Manf'g Co., T. A. Reynolds, shoes, J. E. Lewis & Co., wholesale grocers, Sidney Shepard & Co., tinware, Henry Hearn, candy, Fowler & Sons, carriages and hardware, and a number of other buildings. The fire is still burning but is under control. When the fire started a strong wind was blowing and the flames soon had a good hold on the buildings. At 3:25 o'clock the rear of the six story brick building of Sibley & Holmwood caught fire. The building contained nearly fifty tons of starch which burned like tinder carrying the flames over the entire building and from there the flames were communicated to Swift & Stamback's and T. A. Reynolds's stores and the Broezel hotel.

To add to the difficulties of the firemen sleet began to fall in torrents. The scene on Carroll street was appalling. On the north side of the street the Sibley and Holmwood building was in ruins and the Jewett building was blazing from basement to roof. The walls of the Jewett block fell with a crash that shook the surrounding buildings. A frantic but unsuccessful struggle was made to get out the horses from the stable next to the Jewett block. By 4:15 o'clock the front of the Broezel house fell in with a thundering crash. The firemen in front narrowly escaped death. Despite the efforts of the firemen Egan's whiskey store was in a full blaze and then there was nothing to do but to leave the fire to run its course. By five o'clock Seneca street stores, up to Shepard's, had been gutted. The fire extended from A. T. Kerr & Co.'s down to Sydney Shepard's. All of Wells street is burned through to Exchange street, and the corner burned out completely to the Arlington house.

BUFFALO, February 2.—The area included in the burned district is roughly estimated at from seven to eight acres. The number of buildings destroyed or gutted is forty. The walls of the Arlington house have fallen, killing one fireman and injuring another. The principal losses are as follows: Root and Keating, $250,000, their tenants, $200,000; S. S. Jewett & Co., $200,000, Broezel house, $160,000, Sibley and Holmwood, $150,000, Fowler & Sons, $80,000, S. F. Eagan, $4000, A. T. Kerr & Co., $60,000, S. T. Cootman building and T. Nanto, $500,000. The loss on Exchange street is $75,000. Losses on the north side of Seneca street will amount to $200,000. The other losses are about $150,000, making a total of $2,785,000. The opinion has been given, however, that the entire loss will not fall short of $3,000,000.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The president to-day sent the following message to congress:

"As supplementary to my previous messages on the subject I have now the honor to transmit the report from the secretary of state relating to affairs in Samoa.

Signed GROVER CLEVELAND."

The report from Secretary Bayard to the president is as follows: "As the question of Germany's action and American rights in Samoa is under consideration by congress, I beg leave to transmit herewith, with a view to their being laid before congress, copies of the correspondence touching on affairs in Samoa which has taken place since January 30th, the date of your last message to congress on the subject. This consists of a telegram to this department from Mr. Blacklock, vice consul of the United States at Apia dated January 31st, and a paraphrase of my telegraphic instructions of the same date to our minister at Berlin, of which a copy was also sent to the charge d'affaires at London. I also enclose my note of the same date to the German minister at this capital. To-day I was waited upon by the latter, who read me a note from his government, which I transcribed from his dictation, and I now enclose a copy of its text."

The enclosed telegram from Blacklock read:

AUCKLAND, January 31, 1889.

The German consul declares Germany at war with Samoa, and places the latter under martial law.

The paraphrase of the note to Minister Pendleton is as follows: "Secretary Bayard instructs the minister of the United States at Berlin to inform the German government that advices from Apia state that the German consul has declared Germany to be at war with Mataafa and places Samoa under martial law. The secretary informs Minister Pendleton that the German minister at this capital, under instructions from Prince Bismarck, has already acquainted this government of the declaration of war by Germany against Mataafa and accompanied the notification with the statement that Germany would of course abide by the agreement with America and England touching Samoa, made at Washington, to preserve under all circumstances the rights of all governments established by treaty. But in view of the advices from Apia Secretary Bayard instructs Minister Pendleton to say that his government assumes that the German officials in Samoa would be instructed carefully to refrain from interference with American citizens and property there, hence that no declaration of martial law could extend German jurisdiction so as to include the control of Americans in Samoa. Such a pretension could not be recognized or conceded by this government."

The remainder of the correspondence as transmitted by the president is from Secretary Bayard to the German minister. It informs the latter of the receipt of the telegram from Blacklock and says: "Not knowing what construction might be given to his authority by the German consul at Samoa in view of the said proclamation of martial law, I deemed it expedient at once to communicate with our minister at Berlin informing him of the precise language of the telegram from Blacklock, stating the declaration of war by the German consul against Mataafa and his party in Samoa. It has been previously communicated through you and Prince Bismarck in his instructions to you also stated that the German government would of course abide by the agreement with America and England with respect to Samoa, and pay due regard in all instructions to the rights of those powers established by the treaty. Our minister at Berlin was therefore instructed to make it known at the German foreign office that the United States asserts that German officials in Samoa should be instructed scrupulously to abstain from all interference with American citizens and their property in Samoa and that no increase or expansion of German jurisdiction over American citizens or their property must be caused by the German declaration of martial law, nor would such jurisdiction be recognized or conceded by the United States."

The German minister replied as follows: "Under instructions from the Prince Chancellor, February 1st, as a state of war was declared against Mataafa, the commander of the German squadron issued a proclamation by which foreigners established in Samoa were subjected to martial law. International law would to a certain extent not prevent such measures, but as Prince Bismarck is of the opinion that our military authority has gone too far in this instance, the military commander has been sent a telegram ordering him to withdraw the part of the proclamation concerning foreigners. Our consul at Samoa has asked that the administration of the islands of Samoa might be temporarily handed over to him, which demand not being in conformity with our previous promise regarding the neutrality and independence of Samoa has been refused and our consul has been ordered by telegram to withdraw immediately his command."

Bonnybel vs. Durant.

DENVER, February 2.—Probably the most interesting day so far in the Bonnybel and Durant mining suit was to-day when the last two witnesses for the former and the opening witness for the latter testified. Mr. Noble, of the Iron Silver mine of Leadville, was the first person placed on the stand this morning, testified in unequivocal terms to the existence of a distinct and well defined vein in the Bonnybel mine. His evidence was well received and carried considerable weight with it. Max Boehmer was the last witness for the Bonnybel, and also one of their best. He used a blackboard in testifying and in a short time explained most effectually his theory on the Bonnybel vein. His drawings and diagrams carried conviction with them, and when he closed every one in the court room fully understood the claims and ideas of the plaintiffs. On cross questioning he maintained his position very well.

The claim of the Bonnybel company is that a series of "faults" has moved the outcrop of the Durant vein for a distance of about 400 feet down the hill, bringing it within the side lines of the Bonnybel claim, while to the north and south the Durant unquestionably has the vein. If this claim is established it would give the Bonnybel a streak 400 feet wide through the heart of the Compromise group of mines and render the Ice mine a most valuable property.

Mr. Lloyd was the first witness introduced by the Durant people. His direct testimony was good, but Mr. Wolcott weakened it greatly on the cross examination. His weakest point was the absence of a logical reason for the interruption of the vein in the Durant ground directly above the Bonnybel vein and the inability of the witness to account for the Bonnybel vein and the source of the ore. It now looks as if the Bonnybel might win its suit or at least secure a disagreement. This opinion, however, is formed on the disclosures of a single witness and the future testimony may prove a different state of affairs.

Extraordinary Coincidences.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The Tribune publishes to-day a significant interview with a prominent diplomat at Washington which is in a line with the Paris dispatch to the associated press last night, in which is pointed out as a singular coincidence the mysterious deaths of Prince Rudolph, Gambetta, General Skobeleff, King Ludwig of Bavaria and others, all of whom were persons that Bismarck had occasion to fear. The interview points out that as Rudolph was opposed to the ascendency of Germany in the triple alliance and also that upon his accession to the throne he would doubtless have been made king of Bohemia and the fact of his friendship for Clemenceau and Boulanger, that fate has worked to Bismarck's advantage through a most extraordinary series of tragic coincidences. The diplomat declares that Bismarck knew eight hours in advance of the proposed attempt upon the life of the czar when with Louis Napoleon in 1867, but he allowed it to be done, knowing that it would prevent the alliance of France and Russia which would have rendered the Franco-German war impossible.

Pago-Pago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, February [illegible].—The papers relating to the harbor of Pago-Pago, which Senator Sherman announced in the senate this morning that he had received from Secretary Bayard, are of interest in view of the prominence given at present to Samoan affairs. Secretary Bayard's letter to Sherman is as follows: "Observing that the question of the rights of the United States at Pago-Pago harbor, Samoa, is under discussion in the senate, I enclose for such use as you may think proper, a copy of the deed of transfer of that harbor to the United States in 1878, a copy of which was sent to the navy department at the time of its receipt here. With it are two notes of Mr. Gowand, who was the United States commercial agent at that station, which are explanatory of the transfer deed referred to. It was made out on board the United States steamer Adams in the harbor of Pago-Pago, and reads as follows: To whom it may concern: Be it known that we, the undersigned, being duly authorized and empowered by the Samoan government, do hereby, on this, the 5th day of August, 1878, transfer to the government of the United States the privilege of using the port of Papa Pago and the shores thereof in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of friendship made at the council at Washington in the United States of America, between the United States and Samoa on the 17th day of January, 1878, (signed by the chiefs.) The letter from Gowand to Assistant Secretary Rives, dated January 31, 1889, says: "In my opinion this instrument might be regarded as transferring to the United States the title to the land. At the time I was not authorized or prepared to accept an absolute title in fee simple, not knowing how far the United States government desired to proceed in the matter. For that reason the phraseology employed was that used in the treaty, leaving thereby the interpretation of the same to the department."

The Crown Prince's Funeral.

VIENNA, February 2.—The Official Gazette confirms the statement that the funeral of the crown prince will be simple and that the services will occupy only an hour. The only members of any foreign royal family who will be present are the king and queen of Belgium. Emperor Francis Joseph appears to have aged twenty years since the tragic event. The body of the dead prince is dressed in the uniform of a general. Priests pray alternately beside the body. When Prince Philip Coburg and Loschek, the valet, returned to the room in which the body lay, after Count Hoyos had left for Vienna to announce the death of the prince to the emperor, they found that a burning candle had set fire to the cuff on Rudolph's right wrist, but it was quickly extinguished. The emperor has sent the following reply to President Carnot's message of condolence: "I am greatly touched by your associating yourself with me in my grief and I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for sharing sincerely in the sorrow caused by the cruel loss with which Providence has afflicted me." The formal announcement that the Archduke Francis is heir presumptive will probably be delayed for legal reasons and on account of the possibility of the posthumous issue of an heir of Rudolph's.

Result of a Duel.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The Evening Sun prints a Berlin special to-night which it says comes from a source above suspicion. The special says: The Crown Prince Rudolph was killed in a duel on Tuesday by Count Franz Clam Gallas. The crown prince's witnesses were Count Hoyas and Prince Coburg, his brother in law. The count's witnesses were Prince Ferdinand Kinsley and another nobleman. The duel was fought at 8 p. m. in a little wood near Baden. The crown prince was wounded and transported to the nearest castle, Meyerling, and he died late in the evening, just at the hour when his coming was anxiously awaited at the state dinner in Hofburg. The crown prince has been paying attention to Countess Clam Gallas, nee Hoyas, for the last six months and it is claimed that recently while on a shooting excursion on the estate of the lady's mother in law, Count Clam Gallas surprised his wife in a compromising situation with the crown prince. The count at once challenged the latter and Rudolph, after some hesitation, accepted and the duel occurred. The whole affair has been largely suppressed by the Austrian court, but leaked out through some aristocrats who were compromised in the affair and had to leave the country. The emperor, who knew of the whole affair has, it is said, fully approved his son's behavior.

Chipman's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—The schooner "Dashing Wave" arrived here to-day. The captain, William Chipman, reports having left Jubuit, Marshall islands, December 22nd. The time consumed in the passage was 39 days. The "Dashing Wave" brings a cargo of copra and toano logs. Captain Chipman states that all the territory in that part of the world is being rapidly brought under German control. The Pleasant islands, lying about one degree south of the Marshall islands and about 168 degrees east, have been seized by Germany. Every rocky point and every reef is an object of interest to Germany and she soon becomes involved in some scheme which results in its seizure. Matters in the Marshall group are quiet as there is no opportunity for them to be otherwise, the authority of Germany being supreme. Captain Chipman claims that commerce is hampered by the excessive charges and useless restrictions imposed by Germany. On entering the harbor Chipman states that no pilot came aboard till his vessel was anchored, yet on leaving he was presented with a bill for pilotage which he was compelled to pay.

Charged With Manslaughter.

TRINIDAD, Colo., February 2.—O. P. McMains, Anderson Dueling and S. D. Bell, settlers on the Maxwell grant, were arrested here to-day on the charge of manslaughter. They furnished a bond of five hundred dollars each. McMains was on his way to Texas and other states to appeal to the whole people of the republic for justice to the settlers on the Maxwell grant. McMains was seen to-night by an associated press reporter and said the charge was absurd on its face; that they could not have slaughtered their friends, and that prisoners held on such charges were not released on bonds of only five hundred dollars. McMains says that the defense of himself and associates will be that the directors of the grant provoked the collision at Stonewall last summer which resulted in the death of two men.

Moore Located.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 2.—James A. Moore, the insurance embezzler, has undoubtedly been located in Montreal by the Canadian police. A telegram to this effect was received here to-day from Montreal. It states that a woman accompanies Moore. The insurance company, so far as can be learned, has done nothing toward running the man down. They have not opened communication with the Montreal police or detectives. The lady who is referred to is doubtless Moore's daughter.

SULLIVAN'S MISDEEDS.

An Indiana County Clerk Who Robbed Everybody.

His Wife and Personal Friends Among the Victims.

Consul Sewall Will Probably Not Return to His Post.

Australia Protests Against Germany's Annexing Samoa.

He Robbed Everybody.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 2.—The flight of County Clerk John E. Sullivan continues to be the leading topic of conversation here. As the investigation into his affairs progresses astonishing revelations of crookedness are brought to the surface. Enough already has been turned up to stamp him as the most consummate rascal of the day. He robbed everybody, including his wife, his bosom friends and their friends, his political associates, orphans, widows, corporations, the county, and people right and left. The frauds that have come to light already aggregate in amount over $[illegible],600. The board of county commissioners met this afternoon and appointed John R. Wilson, a well known attorney, to fill out Sullivan's unexpired term.

Sewall Detained.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—It is learned from sources which are deemed reliable that Consul General Sewall had made all his preparations to leave for Samoa on Friday afternoon but that in the forenoon of that day he received a note from Assistant Secretary Rives asking him to call at the state department, which he did, and was then told by Rives he was to delay his departure. It is the opinion of persons familiar with the situation that inasmuch as the next vessel which Sewall can go on does not sail until some time in the early part of March, his detention here is virtually a notice that he will not be allowed to return in his official capacity.

Australia's View

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The secretary of state to-day received a cablegram from the United States commissioner, to the Melbourne exposition saying that the federal council of Australia has adopted an address to the crown viewing with deep anxiety the recent events in Samoa and favoring the forming of treaties guaranteeing independence in Samoa and also expressing the opinion that foreign dominion in the Samoan islands would endanger the safety of Australia.

Rudolph's Death.

VIENNA, February [illegible].—It is officially announced that Crown Prince Rudolph committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

VIENNA, February [illegible].—The Wiener Zeitung says that Professor Wiedenhoffer, who performed the autopsy on the remains of Crown Prince Rudolph, found a large wound in the side of his head which must have caused instant death. A revolver with one chamber discharged was found on the bedside close to the right hand of the dead prince. This proves beyond doubt that the prince committed suicide. The pericranium was torn and the skull bone partially shattered. During the last few weeks the crown prince has manifested signs of morbid nervous excitement. Some time previous to his death he complained of headaches, which were attributed to an injury to his head which he sustained by a fall from his horse last autumn.

VIENNA, February [illegible].—It is believed that the statement of the Wiener Zeitung in reference to the crown prince's death was the outcome of yesterday's cabinet meeting, at which Herr Von Tisza expressed himself strongly in favor of stating the details plainly. In this view the emperor concurred. Rudolph's conversation with intimate friends during the last few days showed his utter weariness of life. The only letter left by the crown prince was one addressed to his mother.

A Duel or Suicide.

LONDON, February 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that it is privately informed from Vienna that Crown Prince Rudolph committed suicide because it was optional with him to take his own life or to fight a duel with a brother of a princess who is a member of one of the highest Austrian families and whom he had seduced. When concealment was no longer possible the princess confessed her shame to her brother, who gave Rudolph the alternative mentioned. The Gazette further says that the doctors summoned refused to sign the certificate to the effect that Rudolph's death was due to apoplexy and that an exciting scene ensued. One doctor told a newspaper reporter the real facts, which were published.

Extradition Treaty Rejected.

WASHINGTON, February [illegible].—The senate debated the extradition treaty nearly three hours to-day, and it was finally rejected. It has been supposed by some that with the objectionable political offences section stricken out it might pass, especially as it was conceded on all sides that a treaty for the extradition of embezzlers and forgers was greatly to be desired by the United States, but, as was pointed out in debate this afternoon, the striking out of the objectionable clause could not remove that subject from the field of negotiation, nor would the reference of the treaty to the committee with the understanding that it should not be reported, dispose of it. If the treaty as amended were ratified, it would be relegated to the realm of diplomacy where the officials of the other contracting powers might insist upon having the rejected clause inserted again, and the treaty, it was shown, could not forever slumber in the committees' archives without giving offense, so that in order to definitely dispose of a treaty which contains any objectionable features whatever it must be rejected. An earnest effort was made by the friends of the treaty to save it from rejection, but their labors were in vain, and the final vote against it was greater than they expected, it being 38 to 15.

Florida's Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The electoral vote of Florida was the only one not received by President pro tem. Ingalls within the time fixed for the messengers to present the packet to him in accordance with the new law on the subject of counting the electoral vote, Secretary Bayard upon being notified of the missing vote appointed Law Clerk Bryan of the state department a special messenger to secure the vote. He started Tuesday night and returned this morning, having made the trip in a very short time and this afternoon handed the vote to Ingalls. He heard nothing of the missing messenger appointed by the electors on his trip.

Musee Theatre Burned.

DENVER, February 2.—The old Musee building near Seventeenth and Lawrence, recently occupied by the F. P. Scott Hardware company, was burned this morning at 3 o'clock. The building, which was owned by Peter Gomery, was valued at $50,000, insurance unknown. The loss to the hardware company is $80,000 on which there was an insurance of $40,000. Kilpatrick & Co.'s furniture house adjoining was damaged by water to the amount of $7,500. The fire is supposed to have originated in the heating apparatus in the basement.

Germany's Information.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Supplementary to the announcement that a German lieutenant has been sent to this country to examine our defenses, the Times says to-night that this is a small matter compared with the actual condition of affairs. It asserts that Germany constantly has agents who keep posted on all the details of our defenses and have complete plans of all our ships, etc., that Germany sends men to this country to volunteer in the army and navy as common soldiers and sailors who when they obtain all the knowledge available, desert and report to their government. The Times asserts that Baron Von Stomberg, an officer of high rank, was present incognito at the recent trial of Zalinsky's dynamite guns.

Rumors of Murder Disproven.

VIENNA, February 2.—The post mortem medical report in the case of Crown Prince Rudolph sets at rest the rumors of murder and the public is less agitated. The theory of disease is being generally accepted. The emperor gave an audience this morning to Archduke Francis. The interview is understood to have been in relation to the succession. The dead prince's body will lie in state in the private chapel at Hofburg from Monday morning until Tuesday noon when it will be taken to Capuchin church in Neuenalke.

German Press Comment

BERLIN, February 2.—The announcement that Bismarck has ordered the exemption of foreigners from martial law in Samoa has elicited only partial approval from the press. The Vossische Zeitung remarks that proceedings of this sort are not calculated to strengthen German local authority in the present strained state of affairs in Samoa. Government journals recognize the propriety of respecting the rights and interests of foreigners but insist upon the necessity for reprisals for Mataafas' attack on the Germans.

Railway Contract.

MONTREAL, February 2.—James Ross who built some of the most difficult sections of the Canadian Pacific railway, including the Rocky mountain section and the one through Selkirk and also portions of the Short Line, has taken several contracts with the Chilian government for the construction of about 700 miles of railway, involving an outlay of about $22,000,000. The contemplated lines are to be built for the purpose of opening up the country.

Mob of Indians.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., February 2.—The officials of Mono county have telegraphed to Governor Waterman that the settlers in the Antelope valley are much alarmed over the gathering of the Indians in that section whose purpose is supposed to be the rescue of two Indian murderers in jail at Bridgeport. The sheriff asks for fifty stands of arms and ammunition immediately. The telegram has been forwarded to the governor at Folsom.

A Boy's Terrible Fall.

DENVER, February 2.—Late this afternoon a ten year-old boy named Walter Evers, a son of the fire warden of this city, while walking on the cornice of the new eight story railroad block which is just being completed, fell to the sidewalk. His fall was broken by the telephone wires on which he bounced before reaching the ground. He was picked up alive but both his legs and his collar bone were broken. The physicians think they will be able to save his life.

Suit Against the South Park.

DENVER, February 2.—Papers were filed to-day with the United States circuit court bringing suit against the South Park Railway company by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York. A petition praying for a receiver was also entered. The suit is for $[illegible]7,000, principal and interest, which the Farmers' Loan and Trust company claim is due them from the South Park Railway company, which is considered insolvent.

Irishmen in Trouble.

DUBLIN, February 2.—Father Marrnan of Castle Connell was sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment to-day for offenses under the crimes act. Constable Gilhon of Kilcestart has resigned as a protest against the harsh treatment of O'Brien by the prison officials at Clonmel.

Balloting in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 2.—In joint session to-day the general assembly cast but one ballot for United States senator and it resulted: Kenna 38, Goff 38, Lawyer, union labor, 3, Judge Brannon 1. Whole number votes cast 81, necessary to a choice 41.

Gotham's Strike.

NEW YORK, February 1.—About noon a mob at Tenth street and Avenue C tried to force a green driver from his car, but a couple of policemen, after a hard struggle, drove the crowd back. One of the strikers was severely clubbed and had to be taken to a drug store for treatment. A belt line car after passing over the entire road returned to the depot at 4:30 o'clock. A few trivial obstructions were found on the track between Fifty-second and Fifty third streets. Some cars guarded by police on other lines were assailed with bottles and stones by a crowd of about 2000 men and boys. The police dashed into the crowd and they scattered in all directions. Over 200 conductors and drivers came from Boston and Philadelphia to-day and found employment on the various lines.

Mysterious Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—About midnight the body of a woman, aged about 23 years, well dressed and of a respectable appearance, was found in a vacant lot in the northeastern section of the city. On inspection it was found that she had been shot through the head and that the weapon had been held so close as to singe her face with the burning powder. Residents in the neighborhood heard the shot a short time before the discovery of the body, but paid no attention to it. A man named George Fredericks has been arrested on suspicion, but there is no positive evidence against him.

Pension Fund Deficient.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The commissioner of pensions has advised the secretary of the interior that there will be a deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year over and above the existing appropriation of about $8,000,000 and asks that the necessary steps be taken to secure the immediate consideration of the matter by congress to prevent the stoppage of the payment of pensions.

Ship Canal Across Scotland.

London Engineering

The agitation in favor of canals and waterways, which has been waged in England for some time back, has also extended to Scotland. Some agitations are contagious, and it is not, therefore, surprising to hear the revival of an old suggestion from the north on the subject. The proposal is to improve the present existing canal between the Clyde and the Forth, so that ships might be able to pass through. The canal was constructed a century ago, and is 35 miles long, extending from Bowling on the Clyde to Grangemouth on the Forth, the line being almost due east and west, and there is a branch of 2½ miles to Port Dundas in the north of Glasgow. It rises 155 feet and has 39 locks. At the present time only very small craft can be passed through, not only because of the short locks, but also owing to the depth of water being but about 9 feet. It is proposed that it should be made suitable for deep sea-going ships.

There are no great engineering difficulties in the way. The cost is variously estimated between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000—a sum which it is thought might be easily raised by a company. It is contended that, being the shortest route between America and the Baltic, the continent and the east coast of Scotland and England, the through traffic would be considerable. This may be true, but the gain in time would be reduced materially by the fact that vessels in coming off the Atlantic would require to sail up the long firth (Clyde) and would probably require, particularly if deeply laden, to wait on the tide to get to Bowling, which is some distance up the river, or the channel would need to be broadened and deepened, thus adding to the cost. For channel steamers going from Ireland or the west coast of Scotland, England or Wales, to the east coast, or the continent the canal would be a decided benefit for not only would their voyage be shortened, but the rocky and dangerous coast of the North of Scotland would be avoided. The canal passes through the coal and oil districts of Scotland—a fact which affords additional argument in favor of the scheme. Another consideration which carries much weight is the facility gained for the rapid passage of battleships from one shore to the other rendering defense in time of war more effective. Looking, therefore, to the principal pros and cons as stated, the question is worthy of serious consideration. The canal is the property of the Caledonia Railway company, and they are taking no action, meantime, in the matter.

A Sensible Gift.

Hartford Courant

The recent death of Mr. Walter Keney has been the subject of universal regret and his life the subject of universal praise. It is said that H. & W. Keney (the oldest and perhaps most successful firm in Hartford) never had a lawsuit. It is related of Mr. Walter Keney that not very long ago he drove out to Trinity college and had a pleasant talk with Dr. Smith, at the close of which he gave the president a check. Dr. Smith thanked him and put the check in his pocket and did not look at it until Mr. Keney had gone. When he did he found it for a sum so much larger than he had supposed that he took a carriage and rode down street to find Mr. Keney. He told him he had no idea that the check was so large and he wanted to know if Mr. Keney had not some directions to give as to its use. "No," was Mr. Keney's characteristic reply. "I just want you to spend that money for whatever you think best for the college." That was his way.

And She Was Left.

New York Sun.

"Then this is your final answer, Miss Stubbes?"

"My final answer."

"Nothing can move you?"

"Nothing."

"Then my life will be a lonely one and my fate a harsh one. For my uncle with whom I lived has just died and left me—"

"Just died?"

"Yes, and left me—"

"That fact somewhat alters the case, Henry. I can not be harsh to one who has sustained such recent bereavement. I could believe that you are sincere—"

"Sincere! Oh, Miss Stubbes!"

"You have certainly made an impression on my heart. Give me time to think of it."

"How long?"

"After all, why think of it? Henry, I am yours."

"Oh! Genevieve."

* * * * * * *

"Do not squeeze me so hard, Henry. Your poor uncle. Was he long ill?"

"Three days."

"It's too bad! You say he left you?—"

"Yes, he has left me."

"How much?"

"How much? I said he had left me. He had nothing else to leave. I am alone in the world now, homeless, penniless, but with you by my side——Gracious, she's fainted."

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum $10 00 Six months ... $5 00
Three months 2 50 One month ... 1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum 1 50 Six months ... 75
Three months 50

ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application to the office

JOB WORK
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE
Manager of the GAZETTE

The November election seems to have awakened people all over the country to the fact that our election laws need revising. The legislatures of almost every state in the union are considering plans of reform.

The indications are that, that portion of the American people who are thirsting for German blood will be disappointed. The declaration of martial law in Samoa gave the war cloud an ominous tinge. But the great American eagle flapped its wings in a decisive way at this action and we are informed now that Prince Bismarck has ordered his consul at Samoa to except American citizens from martial law.

The West Virginia legislature must be a source of much pride to the people of that state. It daily meets in joint session, casts a ballot for United States senator and then adjourns. Occasionally the monotony of this programme is broken by the casting of two ballots. This thing has been going on for several weeks, and there is little prospect of a break in the deadlock for some time to come.

The vacancy created by the death of Congressman Burnes in the Fourth Missouri district presents an opportunity for the republicans to add one more to their delegation in congress. Mr. Burnes was elected the last time by a majority of only a little more than 2000, a large part of which was due to his personal popularity. He is generally acknowledged to have been stronger than his party. With a worthy candidate at the next election the republicans should win.

The last journal of the late Lady Brassey will be published at once by Longmans, Green & Co. It contains an account of the trip of the Sunbeam to India, Borneo and Australia. The publishers at Lord Brassey's request have sought to make this one of the most sumptuous volumes of late years. It is elaborately illustrated from drawings by Mr. R. T. Pritchett and from photographs. The wood cuts have been done by the best English engravers, and variety and novelty have been gained by the insertion of some forty monotints in lithography.

The caucus of republican senators held yesterday decided that it would be entirely unnecessary for the people of Dakota to vote again on the question of the division of the territory. The provision was placed in the house bill for the purpose of delaying the admission of the Dakotas, and the republican senators have done right in refusing to support it. The author of the house bill never supposed that it would pass the senate with all the embarrassing provisions he tacked on to it, but he thought to throw the responsibility of voting against it on the republican majority in that body. The republican senators can well afford to shoulder the responsibility of refusing to pass the bill.

Senator Plumb in his speech on Monday arguing in favor of the abolishment of the diplomatic system, described the men America sends abroad as "simply the bubble on the tide wave, the froth on the surface of the stream, merchants and loungers and wall flowers at receptions." The senator from Kansas evidently has allowed his partisan feelings to carry him away. His remarks were probably intended to apply only to the present body of American representatives abroad simply because they are democrats and Mr. Plumb is one of those bitter partisans who believe that no good can come from the democracy. But, however Mr. Plumb may think, the long line of distinguished and able men who have represented America abroad always have been and are today a source of much pride to American citizens.

There has been much doubt in the minds of the members of both parties in congress as to which party will get the offices in New Mexico in case that territory should be admitted to the union. The uncertainty about it arises from the fact that the legislature is republican while the delegate to congress is a democrat. Mr. Joseph, the delegate, who has been working hard for the bill which will admit the territory, recognizes the fact that while the uncertainty exists the bill will be handicapped. This has led Mr. Joseph to make an announcement disclosing, if it is true, rather a remarkable agreement between the democratic and republican leaders in New Mexico. He says: "We have agreed to divide the offices when we are first admitted as a state. The republicans are to have one senator and the democrats one, and one party is to have the governor and the other the representative. This agreement will be carried out and it should end any talk of politics in our admission as a state."

Secretary Whitney deserves a great deal of praise for his management of our naval affairs. This is the first time in fifteen years when our navy has been in fair condition for war. Seven years ago, we could not have attacked successfully any third rate European nation. Secretary Whitney has put the department on a good business basis. He began with rather a severe fight with the contractors. John Roach had so long appealed to the republican leaders to support the shipping interests, which meant very largely himself, that he was allowed to do his contracts about as he chose. When the Dolphin on its trial trip did not come up to the requirements of the contract, Mr. Whitney very properly and promptly declined to accept the ship. This lead to Roach's unfortunate failure and perhaps his death. But the fault was not Secretary Whitney's. The fault was primarily with the politicians who had been accustomed to let Roach do his contracts as he chose, and secondarily with Mr. Roach himself in not making a ship which fulfilled the requirements of the contract. While Mr. Whitney was very much criticised for his action it undoubtedly had a very good effect on other contractors. The other ships under contract were finished promptly and according to contract. With further appropriations Secretary Whitney made new contracts, all of which have been filled in a more satisfactory manner than any before. Instead of allowing these contractors three or four years to do inferior work he has made them do their work properly and quickly. As the result of his management, the United States is able to have a very formidable fleet within a month's time in the waters of Samoa. The Trenton is the only one of the old fleet that will be in the squadron. She carries ten guns and will be the flagship of Admiral Kimberly, who was Farragut's executive officer in the engagements of New Orleans and Mobile, will command the squadron. The Vandalia carrying eight guns is now en route. The Omaha, carrying twelve guns, the Monocacy, six and the Essex, six are in Chinese waters in readiness. The Adams, six guns at Panama, the Marion, with eight guns, at the Asiatic station, are under orders to be in readiness. The Iroquois, seven guns, is being put in condition for fighting services at San Francisco. The Iroquois, Michigan and Monongahela, carrying in all seventeen guns are being fitted out at San Francisco. The latter two will be ready to sail in a week. The Charleston is almost completed at Mare Island and San Francisco, and will be ready to serve in six weeks. Besides these there are several despatch boats ready. There has been no time since the few years immediately following the war when we could have put so many good ships in active service at a single point and in so short a time. Nearly all the vessels are recently built, and will prove efficient.

The causes of the accident on the Denver motor car line on Sunday by which one man lost his life and many others were severely injured, should be thoroughly investigated by the authorities, and the responsibility placed where it belongs. According to the testimony of one of the officers of the company which operates the line the cars are built to accommodate thirty five people, but over one hundred people were crowded into this one. The accident was directly due to the breaking of the steam chest, but it is probable that the overloaded condition of the car had much to do with this break. The engine was made to furnish power for a car carrying thirty five people and it was not surprising that it failed to do three times that amount of work. The ill fated car, though supplied with a brake, was not supplied with the attachments for working it and depended entirely on the reverse power of the motor, which was useless when the steam chest broke and with its load of human lives the car went down the steep grade to destruction. If the brakes had been in working order the car could have been stopped easily and the accident would not have occurred. That they were not in order is due to the carelessness of the company which owns the line. They could learn something from the cable company each one of whose cars is supplied with two sets of brakes making it impossible for a similar accident to occur on their line.

Washington Gladden has a very striking article for the February number of the Century on "The Safeguards of Suffrage." This is a subject which ought to attract the attention of congress. We are receiving such a large number of ignorant immigrants and have such a large illiterate population in the negro of the south that the dangers cannot be overestimated. It was a great mistake that in the fifteenth amendment, there was not an educational test attached. If the negro had only been allowed to vote as he became intelligent enough to read, there would have been much more ambition among the negroes to obtain an education. A generation has grown up since the war that could have easily learned to read and would have been prepared to use the ballot. There is really more need however that this test should be applied to immigrants. There have been not less than seven or eight millions of immigrants since the war. The children of these immigrants have abundant opportunities to learn to read and write, and could have easily acquired the right to vote. The adult immigrants, themselves, who could not read and write could not become intelligent voters, and we cannot afford to have any other kind in this country. If this educational test were applied, there would be less trouble about bribery in elections. There seems to be a general impression that there was a great deal of bribery in the recent national election. It is difficult to say whether it was true or not. But from the time of the Dorsey letter, when the soap used in Indiana was so much commenced, it has been evident that politicians of high rank have not thought bribery a very serious matter. It will not be until public sentiment is roused and all connected with it are made to suffer. There has been no bribery in this country, however, to compare with the bribery that existed in the parliamentary contests in England seventy-five years ago. It went so general and was so open as to cause a serious reaction. Strong laws were passed and the evil has been largely abated. The time is not far off when we shall be compelled to follow the English example.

The son of the late Senator Ben Hill wrote an article in the Atlanta Journal on Harrison's southern policy. It has so much good sense and shows so much better feeling than some of the southern papers have shown, that it is well worth reading. It is as follows:

A great deal has been said about Harrison's "southern policy." I don't believe he will have any policy that will be distinctively southern. He will be president of the United States, and not of north, south, east or west. All this talk about the southern question should be mortifying and irritating to every southerner. The south has grown away from the bitterness, which was the natural growth of the injustice of the reconstruction measures, and the wisest men of the north now admit that these measures were political mistakes. To illustrate this from a southern standpoint: In 1870 my father was a guest at a banquet given by Governor Bullock to certain distinguished northern gentlemen, one of them a member of Grant's cabinet. He was severely criticised for being present. Now Governor Bullock is an honored citizen of Atlanta and a welcome guest at the most exclusive southern homes. Let me give you an illustration showing the change in northern sentiment. My father was a warm personal friend of the lamented Garfield. They served together on the ways and means committee of the Forty-fourth congress. He told me in 1880 that they had frequent conversations in reference to the reconstruction legislation, and that this brilliant statesman admitted that this legislation, looking to the rapid pacification of the country was a mistake and he regretted it. The feeling of the people has changed with time. All sections are now bound together more closely than ever before. The people will not permit these cordial relations to be broken by any partisan or sectional legislation. I would like to say right here that the people of the south and the entire country owe a debt of gratitude to President Cleveland. His administration gave the south an opportunity of showing her devotion to the best interests of the whole country. His tariff message—the best state paper that ever issued from the white house—eliminated the bloody shirt from national politics and presented a practical issue on which the people could divide without bitterness. This message was the inspiration to the discussion of the great industrial problems on the correct solution of which depends in large measure the future prosperity of the country.

Texas is having a great deal of trouble with its electoral vote. A few weeks ago, when the messenger from the electoral college presented the returns in Washington, Mr. Ingalls refused to accept them because the law requiring the names of the electors to be signed on the envelope had not been complied with. Governor Ross was notified of the omission and he at once called the college together again and a second return was prepared and dispatched in haste to Washington. The messenger carrying the second envelope arrived at the capital a few hours before the limit of time prescribed by law had expired. But now the question is raised as to whether the electors had the right to convene for the purpose of correcting or completing their work. It is fortunate that the final result is not affected by the vote of Texas, for otherwise the question might give rise to trouble. At all events it is understood that Mr. Ingalls has accepted the second edition, and the good people of Texas may rest contented, with the consciousness that the "Lone Star" state's electoral vote will be duly counted for Cleveland and Thurman, and that Harrison and Morton will carry off the prize.

In January 1886 Secretary Bayard sent a letter of instruction to Minister Pendleton at Berlin in which he said:

"You will temperately but decidedly notify the German Minister for Foreign Affairs that we expect nothing will be done to impair the rights of the United States under existing treaty with Samoa, and anticipate fulfilment of solemn assurance heretofore and recently given that Germany seeks no exclusive control in Samoa."

Since that letter of instructions was sent there seems to have been a change of front. Whether it is in accordance with our national policy or not to interfere in Samoan affairs, the present administration evidently thought it was when those instructions were sent. There is nothing indefinite or hard to understand about the words. They said plainly and emphatically that the United States would not tolerate any interference with the autonomy of the Samoan Islands. Notwithstanding this declaration of a definite policy two years ago the administration is now asking congress to define a policy although the rights in Samoa are the same now as then.

THE FORUM FOR FEBRUARY.

In the February number of the Forum an exceedingly important enterprise is begun. W. S. Lilly, the distinguished English essayist and perhaps the ablest exponent of the application of the evolutionist doctrine to morals, undertakes to point out that civilization, especially Anglo-Saxon civilization, is suffering from a weakening of the moral idea; and in articles to follow he proposes to show specifically how the ethical standing has been lowered in art, in politics, in journalism and other important lines of activity. These essays will constitute an inquiry into the moral force of our civilization as compared with the past.

Judge Alfred Conklin Coxe, of the U. S. District Bench, proposes a simple plan for the relief of the U. S. Supreme Court—a plan that requires no important legislation, but is within the reach of the court itself. The statistics of the court's work and many interesting facts about its history and about the work of courts in general are incorporated in the article. Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, Dean of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, after narrating the history of International Extradition Treaties, points out the necessity of a new treaty with Great Britain, the present one being but a legal encouragement to theft.

Other subjects of political importance discussed in this number are "Obstacles to Annexation with Canada," by the Marquis of Lorne, who, in a tone exceedingly friendly to the United States, points out what he regards as the practical disadvantages to both countries of political annexation; and "Shall Negro Majorities Rule?" by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who tells why he regards the Negro problem as a race problem pure and simple, which legislation cannot change, and the future of which is surrounded with many dangers. Edward Atkinson, dealing with several "Reforms that do not Reform," shows with great fullness of illustration why he thinks the Henry George land-tax theory would cause a monopoly of land. This article contains interesting, sharp criticisms of many economic theories, and shows the instability of the investments and enterprises that are supposed to be the most stable. The Rev. C. M. Morse, who shows a leaning towards the George doctrine, explains how the churches may regain the sympathy of the working classes. His narrative of the change that the rise of an aristocracy of wealth has wrought in the churches is interesting.

Andrew D. White explains in detail the advantages afforded by Washington for a great university which might be made one of the foremost institutions in the world, and wield a most important influence on the character of the national capital and indeed on our national life. Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the Meteorological Bureau, who is the founder of the present weather service, points out the fallacy of the popular notion that our climate is changing. There are no scientific data to show that the climate has changed in any part of the world within any historical period.

A novelty in the Forum is an article by Jules Verne in his most fanciful style, describing the life of a great American editor a thousand years hence. Advertisements will then be printed on the clouds, the newspaper will be vocal, and subscribers will be saved the trouble of reading, by telephone and phonograph, reporters will not only speak to subscribers, but by the 'telephote' they will also transmit pictures of objects and scenes that they describe. The editor will be the real ruler of the world, and one of his duties will be to settle international quarrels. This fanciful sketch is an interesting bit of satire.

The present real estate excitement in Pueblo is a splendid illustration of what advertising can do. Its extraordinary advantages as a manufacturing center, and its possession of an abundance of water has for many years given solid grounds for faith in its future greatness. But the growth for the past seven years has not been very large, and there was a feeling that Pueblo's time had not come. No great event has happened since spring when the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth made connection with the Gulf, and the Omaha smelter was located there. Pueblo did not show the effect of the former event as much as Denver, yet was equally benefitted. Capitalists would not look for investment outside of Denver. So the people of Pueblo determined to make the splendid advantages of their city known. A large amount was raised for advertising, last fall, and agents were sent all over the country. As a result Pueblo is now enjoying the greatest real estate boom that there has ever been in the state. The example is a good one for Colorado Springs property holders to follow. The advantages of this city as a health resort are only partially understood. To show this it is only necessary to publish the following letter received only a few days ago at this office.

KERR HOUSE, DAVOS PLATZ,
SWITZERLAND, January 16, '89.

Editor Colorado Springs GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR—I am spending the winter in Davos for lung troubles, was sent here all the way from New York, where I have always lived and contracted my illness. This week somebody showed me an issue of your paper dated January 1st, 1888, which contains two very interesting articles for the patients here namely, Colorado Springs and Davos Platz fully compared, by Dr. Clinton Wagner, and also, An Invalid's Experience in Curing Disease of the Lungs, by Mr. Louis R. Ehrich. On reading the article I was surprised my doctor did not send me to Colorado instead of Davos. In fact I do not think the New York doctors know anything about Colorado Springs. If they talk of Colorado its always Denver. However, this paper I showed to a few Englishmen here who were very enthusiastic about it, and everybody wanted the paper; everybody wants to send it home to their doctor, to know why they cannot go there, if not this winter, perhaps next. As I only have one paper I did not care to give it up, and as everybody who has read it asked me for it, I told them I should write to you and see if the paper is to be had, if so I wish you would send me some and I will see that they are properly distributed amongst people who are very anxious to get them. As there are twelve hundred invalids here this winter I would not be at all surprised if a large number of them met in your city next winter if this paper could be circulated here amongst them. Awaiting your reply, I am yours respectfully,

E. O. K.

Unusual interest will center in the gubernatorial election in Rhode Island this spring. The contest promises to be a close and exciting one. For the first time foreign-born citizens, heretofore disfranchised, will vote. This will give to the contest a feature which makes the result difficult of prediction, as the distribution of this new vote is uncertain. It is estimated that out of the 85,000 foreign-born persons at present in Rhode Island, there are about seven thousand who are naturalized citizens and who will vote at the April election. The Providence Journal makes an attempt to estimate the probable distribution of this vote and gives a large proportion of it to the democrats, making the state democratic by about 2000 majority. While it is probable that the democratic candidate will receive a majority of the foreign-born vote, any estimate of anything like the exact number must be purely guess work. Ex-Governor Davis, who was elected in 1887 by a majority of more than 2000, is the most prominent candidate for the democratic nomination, and he will, if nominated, prove a strong candidate, and those interested in the repeal of the prohibitionary amendment will undoubtedly support him.

Governor Wilson of West Virginia, in view of the contest which has been going on as to his successor, announces his intention of keeping his seat until the question is settled beyond doubt, even if this necessitates his remaining in office after March 4, when his term expires. This is a rather remarkable announcement, as Governor Wilson will have no more claim upon the office he now fills after noon on March 4 than the man in the moon. There is but little doubt that General Goff has been fairly and honestly elected, and unless some new decision of the courts shall be made, he will enter upon his duties on the 4th of next month. But so far as Governor Wilson is concerned the question of a successor would have nothing to do with his retiring at the end of his term. The fact that two men or a dozen are claiming to be his successor cannot interfere with his promptly stepping down and out at the expiration of the time for which he was elected.

The backbone of the great street railway strike in New York seems to be broken and it is probable that the beginning of the week will see the cars running on all the lines as usual. The business of a great city has been retarded, hundreds of men have been thrown out of employment and absolutely nothing has been accomplished by it. The demands of the strikers are generally conceded to be reasonable and just, and certainly no one will question their right to stop work when these demands were not acceded to. But when they resorted to violence in furtherance of their plans to make the railroad companies do what they wished, when they destroyed property and turned a peaceable community into a state of riot then they lost public sympathy and hurt the cause of organized labor.

The Capital, published at Washington says that Mary B. Clay at the Woman's Suffrage convention on Wednesday, laid down the platform of the woman suffragists in one sentence: "Wifehood and motherhood are but inferior states in the true woman's life. The one end is citizenship." If the issue is presented in this way woman's suffrage won't find very much support. If it is argued that it is simply fairness to give woman the ballot and that if she is allowed to vote, she will vote on the right side of moral questions, the arguments will be strong ones. But it will not be considered that citizenship is the highest state and the duties of home the inferior. It is putting it the wrong way. Good laws will not necessarily make good and happy homes, but good and happy homes will educate public sentiment so that there must be good laws. If woman is to consider her place in the home as inferior to the exercise of the rights of citizenship, no wise patriot would care to see the right of suffrage given to her.

The following bill was presented to the senate by Senator Noble and has passed to a third reading:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

That section 2,05 (13), of chapter LXV, of the general statutes of the state of Colorado, entitled "Penalty for selling liquor without a license," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 2,05 Sec. 13. Every person not having a legal license to keep a saloon or grocery, who shall barter, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, for his gain or benefit, any malt, vinous, spirituous or mixed liquors, or shall permit the same to be done on his or her premises, for his or her benefit or gain, shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for such offense, together with costs of suit.

This bill was requested by county commissioners, and it will do something toward stopping the starting of small gin mills on the outskirts of the county.

The number of war vessels that Germany would be able to gather in Samoan waters at short notice is a matter of some interest at present. A very recent report states that altogether there are but five German men-of-war in Pacific waters. They are the Olga and the Adler which are at Samoa; the Eber which is at present on the way to Australia and two other vessels which have been on the Asiatic coast but are believed now to be sailing under orders to join the fleet at Samoa. The largest of these ships is the Olga, an unarmored corvette carrying ten breech-loading four ton Krupp guns. The Adler carries four small Krupp guns and the Eber three. The Adler and Eber like the Olga are unarmored. The two vessels on the Asiatic coast are both small and carry together seven 6-inch guns. The entire force on board these five vessels will aggregate about six hundred men. Our available ships are the Nipsic, Trenton, Vandalia, Omaha and Dolphin. The Nipsic carries six guns, the Trenton ten, the Vandalia ten and the Omaha twelve. The Dolphin has but one gun but it is probably the most effective in either fleet. The Nipsic has been at Samoa for some time and the Vandalia, Trenton and Dolphin are due there now, having been ordered to report at Apia. The Omaha has been at Shanghai and was lately ordered to prepare for sea. The Adams which has until recently been at Samoa is undergoing repairs at Mare Island. It has six guns and could sail at short notice. By March the Iroquois and Charleston now building at Mare Island would be ready for service. But even without the latter two we would have the advantage of Germany in the matter of both men and guns.

A new paper has been started in Trinidad called the Trade Review, devoted to the commercial, manufacturing, mining, agricultural and real estate interests of Las Animas county. The new paper is published weekly.

The first number of the governor's Guard Gazette has been issued. The paper is a neat little eight page publication devoted to the interests of the State National guard. It is printed in Denver, and is under the editorial management of Mr. Bert E. Cunningham, who is assisted by Messrs. E. F. Hickey and L. A. Richards.

Prohibitionists have always claimed that local option was a hindrance rather than a help to the temperance movement. Their orators and organs during the late campaign made a special point of this, and yet among the signers of the petition to the New Jersey legislature praying against the repeal of the local option law appears the name of Clinton B. Fisk, late prohibition candidate for president.

Frank Leach, Senator Quay's private secretary says that the latter's mail has fallen off wonderfully in the last week. This is due to the fact that the genial junior senator from the Keystone state announced before he started for Florida that nobody who asked for his influence before March 4 need expect his help in securing a government office.

The New York Post gives a little biographical sketch of Mrs. Esther E. Wheeler who died recently in Connecticut at the age of eighty-three. She was one of the early abolitionists. In 1840 she was forced to leave the Second Congregational church of New London, because of her abolition sentiments. She was conditionally dismissed to return when her anti-slavery sentiments should be abated. This hardly seems like modern New England church history.

In Congressman Butterworth's very manly speech regarding trades unions, he said: "There is only one way to bring general prosperity: grant the largest liberty to a man to fight the battle of life as best he can untrammeled by a system which prevents him from making the best terms for his labor or his merchandise." This is very well stated and is hardly what one would expect from so strong a protectionist as Mr. Butterworth. What he says is eminently true regarding all the artificial means made to control commerce or wages.

Secretary Bayard has notified Consul General Sewall that his resignation will be acceptable. Mr. Sewall has placed himself under the displeasure of the state department by talking too much. On his return to this country some time ago for a visit he was interviewed and expressed his opinion freely on the Samoan question. Since that time he has several times when the occasion offered, given vent to his thoughts without regard to the compromising effect his words might have, coming as they did from a government official. Under the circumstances Mr. Bayard's request for Sewall's resignation is not surprising.

NEW YEAR'S GAZETTE.

There are still copies of the New Year's GAZETTE for sale. The notices in the eastern papers have caused hundreds of enquiries and requests for copies of the paper. A few days ago we published some of the kind notices from the state press. Here are a few more which show the interest in this city.

If there is one thing more than another that illustrates the prosperity of a town it is her newspapers. The New Year's edition of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE shows us plainly that that city is enjoying a period of great prosperity. The statistics given are clear and concise and the three sheets of illustrations are works of art. That copies of this edition will be sent to the four corners of the continent is certain and the good it will do the state is incalculable.—Silverton Miner.

The most enterprising New Year's edition of any of our exchanges is the Colorado Springs GAZETTE. We have always regarded this paper the best edited of any in the state and whenever we want to read sound editorial comment on any public question we invariably look for the GAZETTE, as other daily papers of the state are so warped in their opinions from being personal organs, that it is really pleasant to read the GAZETTE.—Elk Mountain Pilot.

Colorado Springs is making a great crow over her handsome new postoffice, the business of which showed greater receipts in 1888 than any city in Mississippi or North Carolina. Only one city in each of the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Vermont, South Carolina and West Virginia did more postoffice business in the past year than Colorado Springs. By the census of 1880 the population of Colorado Springs was 4,226, it is now over 10,000 and the GAZETTE of that city publishes a list of 71 cities of the United States with much greater population and much less postoffice business than Colorado Springs.

The New Year edition of the GAZETTE was unquestionably the finest thing of the kind ever issued in the state. The extra illustrated sheets issued were elegantly printed on fine tinted paper and compare favorably with the work of New York and London illustrated journals.—Telluride Journal.

The New Year's number of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE was the handsomest issue of that date received at this office.—Meeker Herald.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

Views of a Celebrated French Deputy on the Situation.

Jules Ferry's Corruption and the Spoils System in France.

Floquet's Extreme Vanity and the Dangers of Boulangerism.

(Copyrighted, 1889, by Theodore Stanton.)

PARIS, January 20, 1889.

You ask me for my opinion on the general situation of France from a political point of view. A very bad one: not *ex necessitate rerum*, but from the utter incapacity and the lack of moral sense of the men raised by an inexperienced suffrage to functions to which they are unequal.

It is a mistake to suppose that a period of 40 years can suffice to teach a people the handling of a new political tool. Now universal suffrage only dates from 1848, and can one reasonably consider the 19 years of "official candidature" of the second empire as an apprenticeship to universal suffrage? Universal suffrage in France is still in the period of incubation. Like women, children, and primitive people, it is governed by the sense instead of being determined by reason. It is led by its eyes and ears. It is all for sound and externals.

Hence the success of lawyers, who have certainly not, all of them, plastic beauty. Gambetta was hideous from an æsthetic point of view. His drooping eye, his stupid brow, his gasconading made of him what in art slang we call a joli laid; but, like all things hollow he was sonorous. Latin nations are musical, and Gambetta was a great artist. He was the god of universal suffrage and the founder of a school.

Every lawyer in France thinks that he is a deputy by right and a minister in expectation. A fig for study and experience! A knowledge of the human heart is inoculated into them at the age of 25 with their doctor's degree. And these boys legislate for 36,000,000 of men before they have a knowledge of men. The chamber of deputies is crowded with sonorous imbeciles of this sort, and their leader is called Clemenceau. Add to this defect the equally grave one that for a period of four years they are independent of their electors. Once elected, the candidate may do just as he please for a space, and what pleases him is to advance his own affairs and not those of his electors, for whom he cares as little as if they did not exist. Hence "Wilsonism," hence bogus contracts, hence the law made for and by capital against labor, that is, the people. Now, in the last resort, it is the people who make universal suffrage, and will always have the last word to say, let one do what one will.

My recent election is a proof of this. Nobody believed in it. Think of it! to dare without a farthing in one's pocket, with a revolutionary past, anything but reassuring, to attack the great pontiff of socialistic radicalism, the leader of the parliamentary majority—Dr. Clemenceau—the Warwick of the Palais-Bourbon drinking bar, who, between two glasses of beer, upsets a ministry—think of attacking the great elector of France, in his stronghold, the Var, which he had proclaimed belonged to him, to him only, to nobody but him.

I never doubted my election for a moment. Not that I had any faith in my own merits. I am a bad writer and a worse speaker, but I have a knowledge of men, having dealt with them as few have had occasion to do; and I had a still deeper knowledge, perhaps, of the situation. It is this situation which I exposed, without talent, but clearly, considering it to be the cause which had produced the effects foreseen. And the situation, as I exposed it and as I understand it, is this.

Since 1785 France has been governed by a family. Let me explain myself. At the end of the empire there existed at Thann, in Alsace, a family of manufacturers, immensely rich, named the Scheurer-Kestners. Their enormous fortunes descended to their daughters. One of their daughters married Colonel Charras, the distinguished republican who was banished by Napoleon. In 1868 I found her at Thann with both her legs paralyzed. Another married Floquet, now prime minister. Two other daughters married Jules Ferry and Andrieux, the deputies. In this way Floquet came to be Jules Ferry's uncle.

This millionaire triumvirate of the Scheurer-Kestners has shared among themselves the government of France by directing parties which, while apparently hostile, are at bottom perfectly in accord. It is the playing of mountebanks at a fair outside their booths; the clown gives the pantaloon a box on the ears, and the pantaloon retorts by kicking the clown, the crowd outside applauds and enters and pays, and in the evening the two mountebanks drink to the health of the fools who have forked out their money. That is exactly the situation of parliamentary France.

The opportunism founded by Gambetta, and since directed by Ferry, represents the wealthy section of the Bourgeoisie. The social-radical party which is neither radical nor socialist, but simply *fumiste*, is led by Clemenceau and Floquet, more effectively by the latter than by the former, whose defeat in the Var turns him into the background. This party is recruited in the lower middle class.

It is these two parties that dispute for power, more in appearance than in reality, however, the leaders being perfectly at one respecting the division of the spoils. Outside these two parties, there is the right that hitherto has caused the scales to dip now to the right and now to the left, but that appears to be beginning to discover that it works with no profit to itself.

Lastly, there are the workmen's group and the Boulangist group, infinitesimal minorities in the chamber, but majorities in the country.

These details are indispensable for a right understanding of the situation.

From 1875 down to the defeat at Lang Son, in Tonkin, Ferry has been master of the situation and he has exploited it for the benefit of his family and his party to such an extent that he has roused up public opinion against him and his to a degree unattained perhaps by Napoleon the Third himself.

After the invention of the Kroumirs to consolidate the Tunisian debt in the interest of his friends, the Tonkin expedition was entered on to secure places for his political friends and mines for his family. The contracts made with the French railway companies, allowing an augmentation of rates amounting in some cases to 160 per cent, and the ruin of national labor interests by duties which allow the import into the French market of French raw material manufactured in Germany at a cheaper rate than the same material can be manufactured in France, have ended by so exasperating the people that they brand all these transactions as frauds. Ferry, used up, unpopular beyond all expression, pretended to disappear when his ministry was overturned in 1885, his uncle Floquet, at the time president of the chamber, covering his retreat and, in agreement with Grevy, then president of France effecting a combination which was the old condition of things over again with a new name. We had successively the ministries of Rouvier and Tirard, two of Ferry's lieutenants. Played out in their turn, pressure was brought to bear on Grevy's successor, Carnot, who appeared to make an immense concession to public opinion by giving the government to Floquet, the leader of the radicals. And in fact, public opinion, gullible, but utterly in the dark as to the real state of things, acclaimed Floquet, who, for a moment, was the most popular man in France. Had he been possessed of intelligence and courage he might at that moment have really established the republic and preserved us from what I foresee and fear. But it was impossible for those who, like myself, had known Floquet for upwards of 20 years, and who were acquainted with the situation, to entertain any illusions. It was clear that his vanity would lead him to act the dictator, while his family ties, his manifest inferiority to Ferry and the interests of the association, would lead him to continue, unchanged, the politics of the opportunists.

And so it has happened. And consequently great deception and mighty wrath exist throughout the country. Before long the uncle will be as unpopular as the nephew. Will the third member of the triumvirate—Andrieux—be prepared at that date to take the inheritance? That is hardly possible, whatever his powerful relatives may do for him.

Such is the condition of things in which we shall have to confront the general elections, the universal exhibition and Germany.

What will be the result of the general elections for the new chamber of deputies? The general tendency is certainly toward extremes. On the one hand, all the enemies of the republic grouped around Boulanger will gain ground; on the other, the advanced republicans, the socialists, will outstrip the moderate republicans, wholly discredited by their incapacity in the first place, and their duplications in the next.

The situation, however, is less clearly defined geographically than it appears to be morally. Thus, the general discontent, of which there is not a doubt, varies in its expression according as one finds himself in the north, or in the south, in the west, or in the center, and according as the economical situation varies. In the north and west, for instance, it is the great property interests, landed or industrial, which predominate. There the peasant, who, in the end, is the master of the universal suffrage, is in a state of subservience. The church and capital make common cause to enslave labor. The peasant and the workman cordially hate their tyrant, but they submit to him. They must live. And as employers, in defiance of the law, control the votes of their men, the latter vote ill, but judge well. Once let the situation take a revolutionary turn, and this population, reputed conservative, will be the most terrible of all. The greater the compression the more powerful the explosion.

In the center the condition of things is less characteristic, at any rate, less homogeneous. There are advanced and backward departments, but there are no reactionary ones, such as are in the north or west. In certain departments, in the Rhone, for instance, the urban populations, much more advanced than those of the country districts, are swamped by the latter. Generally speaking, the geographical center is also the parliamentary center.

In the south the situation is different. Here a truly republican spirit accepts all social and political consequences of a republic. And the reasons of this difference are various. One reason is the climate which develops the intelligence, another is the nearly general prevalence of small property holders. Here the priest and the great landlord are without preponderating influence. Furthermore there exist profound causes for discontent. The population in the south consists chiefly of wine growers and industrial cultivators. The wine growers are harassed by the phylloxera, yet the government persists in imposing taxes on them as if the crops were good, while an entire category of landowners, the cultivators of cork, are not taxed a farthing. In order to make anything the latter must sell at prices such as can only be got in the Paris market. To reach the same they are bound to have recourse to the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean railway company, which, in virtue of a fraudulent contract concluded with the Ferry ministry, imposes a duty of 52 per cent on agricultural produce and thus ruins the agriculturist. The consequence is that in a space of five years the industrial cultivation of this region has decreased at the rate of 50 per cent., exactly in proportion to the tax levied by this railroad.

We may therefore conclude that if the *scrutin de liste*—that is, the election of the deputies of a department by the whole department—be maintained, the probable result of the elections in the north and west will be a manifestation of hatred against the republic by supporting Boulanger.

In the centre of France we are likely to see elected few Boulangists and a respectable number of radico-opportunists; in the south the socialists will triumph.

According to this classification, the Boulangists as well as the socialists and a certain number of radicals, would demand a new constitution, and as they would form the majority in the new chamber, they would have their way. But here arises a question. All of those who propose new constitutions are agreed as regards the suppression of the senate, and some favor the suppression of the presidency also. Will these two powers allow themselves to be suppressed? This is a matter big with great conflicts.

If the majority, perplexed and bewildered by the latest manifestation of universal suffrage, thinks to get out of the scrape by means of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*—that is, the district system, as in America—here is what will happen. In upwards of 180 electoral districts, the Boulangists will put forward Boulanger, and he will be elected in virtue of the force of notoriety, the elector reasoning in this way: What I want is to exasperate the government that vexes and impoverishes me; the name of Boulanger infuriates the government, so I'll vote for Boulanger.

And a number of republicans may chance to reason after the same fashion as the royalists and Boulangists. After the first ballot things may undergo a complete change, and once the demonstration effected, every one will resume his former position. But none the less the moral effect will have been produced and that is what the government fears.

With the *scrutin de liste* Boulangism encounters an obstacle in the composition of a ticket with many names on it. It is all very well to place Boulanger at the top of the ticket, but when the republican elector comes to see the names of royalists in Boulanger's wake, he will refuse to vote for the Boulanger ticket. Only the out and out anti-republicans will vote against the republic in favor of Boulanger, and these will always vote in the same way, with or without Boulanger. That is what I pointed out to my friend Naquet the other day. Senator Naquet, you know, has been called "the brains of the Boulanger party." "As soon," I said, "as you shall have got a single republican department to vote in favor of Boulanger, I shall consider you as serious; till then I see nothing in Boulangism but an enormous fraud perpetrated alike by Boulanger and by the government, who has set him up in the place of the old *spectre rouge* of 1850."

Such are the circumstances in which the exhibition will take place, for the law does not allow the elections to be postponed beyond the month of October. At that time the exhibition will be in full swing, and is it likely that one would endanger the success of it by elections that must profoundly agitate the country. Everything renders it probable, therefore, that the elections will come off before the month of May.

The military situation remains to be examined. There is nothing to complain of respecting the army stores and the effective force. France is in a position to fight Germany with advantage; allied to Russia, that possesses an inexhaustible reservoir of men, and is enabled by her resources to supply the necessary funds, it would seem, at first sight, that the great powers of the east and west might easily get the better of the powers of the centre. There exists a but, however, and the military situation calls for a close inquiry in order to have a just appreciation of the actual state of things.

After 1875 France was bent on copying Germany, and she copied her badly, not from want of intelligence, but from routine and the determination of the Bourgeoisie, before all things, to keep the urban populations separated; for the whole German system is based on the division of labor on the one hand, and local recruitment on the other.

Thus the army organization rests on three powers absolutely distinct and independent of one another. To the military staff are entrusted the organization, instruction and direction; to the war ministry, the administration; to the chief of the state, the commandment, and in no case can these three functions ever clash or produce professional rivalry. The minister of war is no more justified in giving an order to the chief of the state than is the latter in giving an order to the minister of war. In France the old monarchical routine persists, with an omnipotent, an omniscient, nay, a ubiquitous minister. This monstrosity, a sort of Buddha or great military Llama, has its temple Rue St. Dominique. This marvel is the pivot of the military world; squat in his sanctuary, he pronounces sentence. Unluckily, as truth, in the long run, always gets the better of fiction, the pretended divinity in his incapability of knowing all, is at the mercy of the chiefs of the bureaus. Whence that insolent bureaucracy, ignorant of everything except routine, and consequently imposing it. Public opinion may express alarm, but no matter. The bureaucrat contents himself with reflecting that ministers pass away, but bureaucracy remains.

That is the reason why France has no military staff worthy of the name, and as a staff means direction, the French army is practically without serious direction. It is no better off as regards administration—the commissariat, always out of respect for the bureaus and for routine, having been retained in spite of the enormities committed by the same in 1870-71. The system of administration is an absurdity, radiating from the center to the circumference, instead of converging, as in America, from the circumference towards the center. The result is a plethora in the center, the headquarters, and a famine in the circumference, the companies. And so it comes to pass that, in the midst of peace, in the center of France, during the last annual manœuvres, where all is arranged before hand, as to the theatres, the troops were in want of provisions. How would it be during a campaign?

Next to the direction and administration, the rapidity of mobilization is one of the chief elements of success. This rapidity is in direct proportion to the distance to be gone over in order to rally the different organic centres, companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions, army corps. It is obvious that if the recruitment were strictly local, as in Germany, and if every man remained armed and equipped at home, as in Switzerland, the maximum of the attainable rapidity would be reached, every man having simply to slip into his uniform, take up his rifle and hurry to the meeting place in his township, and thence to the nearest station.

In France the selfishness of the bourgeois sacrifices the defense of the country to considerations of class interests. Just as in 1871 the middle class preferred the dismemberment of the country to its salvation by the people, so at this day it compromises the safety of France anew, rather than obtain a rapid mobilization by local recruitment, through fear of the political opinions of the recruits. In dread of the so-called revolutionary elements of the great capitals, it has dispersed them over the surface of the land. So, at the time of the mobilization the Parisian runs after his regiment in the north, while the men from Rouen and Lyons hurry east, south, or west. If war broke out to-morrow the same disarray as in 1870 would be witnessed, as far as the administration is concerned.

The effective force is so different, however, and the artillery of such marked superiority, that the final result would not be the same now as 18 years ago. Yet the commandant, for want of a staff, is so inferior that I do not feel completely at ease.

To sum up: the political situation is the most uncertain conceivable, although I do not believe that the republic and universal suffrage are threatened. Even if the monarchical parties succeeded in winning a momentary majority in parliament, the people would rise with one accord if they dared to touch the republic and universal suffrage.

From an international point of view, a war is highly deplorable, nobody being in a position—save perhaps Russia—to risk so terrible a game. Governments will go on ruining the people with their squanderings, until from the force of things, the revolution peaceably settles the question by establishing the true republic, that of the peasants, who will bring about a general disarmament.

Up to the present, we have seen governments get themselves out of difficulties at home by making wars abroad, but that is becoming impossible. A single defeat of Germany would suffice to cause all the thrones in Europe to crumble, and to establish the United States of Europe under the form of a republic. Germany, with her dynasty struck by death, her premier bent by age and her allies uncertain; threatened in the east by Russia, and held in check by France in the west, will not stir; and France, being peacefulness itself, there is no fear of any violent commotion.

I have not touched on the financial situation, because finances are not my specialty. But without being a specialist, one may affirm that a nation that has forty-three thousand millions of francs of debt, and each of whose citizens pays a tax of 90fr., is not in a flourishing condition, whatever its resources may be, especially if, instead of gradually retrenching, it goes on daily increasing its expenditure in order to satisfy the electoral interests of its deputies. Here perhaps lies the greatest and most immediate danger.

GENERAL GUSTAVE CLUSERET,
Deputy of the Var.

The Dead Crown Prince.

Philadelphia Press.

Rudolf Franz Carl Joseph, crown prince of Austria and prince royal of Hungary and Bohemia, who died suddenly yesterday at Baden, ten miles from Vienna, was born August 21, 1858. He was the second child of his parents, his elder sister, Gisela, the wife of Prince Leopold, regent of Bavaria, having been born in July, 1856. On the 24th of June, 1877, he was officially proclaimed to be of age, an event which was attended by great national rejoicings, and since that time he has taken a prominent part in public celebrations of various kinds, and has assisted his father in much of the routine business of state. He entered the Austrian army on the 23d of July, 1878, and in September, 1880, with the rapidity of promotion peculiar to persons of royal rank, became a major general. At the same time he was appointed to the rank of a vice admiral in the navy. In addition to these commissions he held a great number of complimentary military appointments, being colonel of various regiments in his own and other countries. It was not, however, in his military capacity that he was best known to the general public, being a man of very different general disposition from the present German emperor, who is six months younger than he was. From his earliest days his serious inclinations ran in the direction of science and literature, while in his periods of relaxation he devoted himself with great energy to sports of all kinds, especially hunting and shooting.

Like all Austrian princes, he received an excellent education and is said to have displayed especial aptitude as a linguist, acquiring new tongues and dialects with great facility—a gift of no small value to a prince who hoped to rule over so vast and composite a kingdom as that of Austria. His devotion to his studies may have been the cause, in part of that delicate appearance which created some anxiety concerning his health during his earlier years, but upon reaching manhood, he displayed abundant vitality and energy, although his figure was tall and slight. His freedom from all minor ills of the flesh was, indeed, often a subject of comment, and his sudden death, without any kind of preliminary warning, is, therefore, all the more startling.

TRAVELS AND LITERARY WORKS.

There seems to be no doubt that he was really a young man of good abilities, after all allowance has been made for the exaggerated admiration which is commonly expressed for the qualities and achievements of royal personages. It is certain that he found peculiar pleasure in the companionship of men distinguished for their literary and scientific attainments. One of his most intimate personal friends was Dr. Alfred Brehm, the noted writer upon ornithology, and it is said that the preference which he exhibited for his society was the cause of a great deal of heartburning in the jealous circles of the court. "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchie in Word and Picture," in sixteen volumes, which he edited personally, is a really valuable work, both for its contents and the manner of its execution, and is a proof at once of his industry and good taste. Other books which he composed either wholly or in part, or which were published at any rate under his immediate supervision, were "Fifteen Days on the Danube" and "Travels in the East," both of which contain evidences of shrewd observations and good literary sense. In many ways he indicated that he comprehended the liberal tendencies of the times and was in sympathy with them as far as it was possible for a man in his position to be. His life and pursuits won for him the general reputation of a broad-minded man of modern ideas and his personal popularity, both with the masses and in his own social sphere, was indisputable.

The Archduke Rudolf was married in Vienna on the 10th of May, 1881, to the Archduchess Stephanie Clotilde Louise Hermine Marie Charlotte, Duchess of Saxe, Princess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, daughter of Leopold II., King of the Belgians. The only offspring of this union is a little girl, the Princess Elizabeth, who was born on the second of September, 1883, and is therefore now in her sixth year. The marriage has not proved happy according to common report, although it is not prudent to place too much reliance upon the gossip affecting persons in high public station. Such scandals grow mightily in repetition.—It is tolerably certain, however, that the royal pair were not well mated, and that the princess believed herself to be greatly neglected. The domestic trouble is supposed to have had its inception in the failure of the Crown Princess to provide a male heir to the imperial crown. The Salic law prevails in Austria but not in Hungary and in consequence the dynastic bonds of the two countries will be separated on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, and Hungary become again an independent kingdom under the little five-year-old Archduchess Elizabeth. The Austrian crown will be inherited by the Archduke Carl Ludwig, second brother of Francis Joseph, and, in the event of his death by his son Archduke Otto.

A Monte Cristo.

A vague rumor is afloat on the water front, says the San Francisco Chronicle, that an expedition is being fitted out by a number of prominent men to search for the immense wealth which is reported to be buried on the Marianne islands, off the western coast of South America, and the hunt for which has already caused the sacrifice of many lives. Inquiries among shipping circles yesterday elicited no positive information as to the truth of the report, but it is an open secret that a schooner is being fitted out at a yard not many miles away whose destination and charterers remain a profound mystery.

The story of the treasure is that about sixty years ago, during a revolution in Peru, a number of wealthy residents of that country attempted to leave Lima and take all their possessions to Spain. An English lieutenant in the Peruvian navy, hearing of the intended flight, put out to the brig which contained the treasure, and putting to death those on board, escaped with his own men right under the nose of a man-of-war. He steered to the Marianne islands and buried the treasure on one of that group and then ran for Honolulu. Before the Hawaiian islands were reached, however, a quarrel broke out on board and one night the lieutenant and his two officers and the cabin boy took to the small boat after setting fire to the vessel. One of the officers was drowned or murdered before the boat reached Honolulu, and the cabin boy was sent back to Lima with a message from the lieutenant, and he has never been heard of since. The two survivors came to this city and chartered the small schooner Swallow to go after the treasure.

The little vessel had not been out more than a few weeks when the lieutenant went overboard, probably sent there by his companion, and his body was never recovered. The captain of the Swallow had heard enough of the men's conversation to suspect the object of the Swallow's trip, and sighting a brig a few days later, he spoke to her and had the captain come on board the Swallow. He explained to him his suspicions and they mutually agreed upon a plan to possess themselves of the treasure. They seized the lieutenant's companion and then searched his and his fellow pirate's effects and found enough to confirm their suspicions. The cupidity of both skippers was aroused and they forced the man into suppliance, and he pretended to accede to all their terms and promised to show them the treasure spot. The Marianne group was reached in due time and a boat was launched, but when the only man who knew the secret of the burial was asked to step in he jumped overboard and was drowned before the eyes of those who a moment before imagined themselves already the possessors of untold wealth. The island which the pirate had indicated as the one on which was hidden the money and plate was thoroughly searched, but in vain.

The British schooner, Nereid, left Yokohama in search of this mythical mine and got as far as the island of Guam, one of the Marianne group, but there the mate and crew ran off with the vessel and have not since been heard of. It is supposed that the secret of the location of the burial spot has once again found its way to San Francisco, and the expedition referred to above has been the consequence.

Arnal, the French Comedian.

All the Year Round.

Arnal, the celebrated French comedian, rather shunned than courted the society of his colleagues, and was consequently no favorite with them. Contrary to the usual custom of actors when off duty, he was never seen in any theatre but his own; and even there he seldom, if ever, appeared in the green room. Once on the stage, however, the metamorphosis was complete; he was no longer the serious, misanthropic recluse, but the joyous interpreter of the quips and cranks of his habitual purveyors, Dauvert and Lauzanne, the effect of which on the risible muscles of the audience was irresistible. He never, under any circumstances, lost his presence of mind, but had always his wits about him; and I remember a case in point. One evening at the Vaudeville the spectators were suddenly startled by a false alarm of fire, and a general confusion prevailed. The occupants of the pit and stalls with one accord made for the doors, and in another minute the theatre would have been entirely deserted, when Arnal, who happened to be on the stage, came forward and coolly inquired what was the matter. Shouts of "Fire! fire!" greeted him on every side, and the stampede continued until the actor, who had meanwhile ascertained by a reassuring gesture from the stage manager behind the scenes that the report was unfounded, assumed an indignant air and exclaimed with a comic energy which at once arrested the panic: "Ah ca, messieurs, do you suppose, if there were the slightest danger, that I should be such an idiot as to stop here?"

A Horrible Story

London Globe

I read, or rather had read to me, the other night a very horrible story of Griffiths Wainewright. It was out of a book written by an Australian clergyman, and, though the poisoner's name was not mentioned, there could be no doubt of his identity. When Wainewright was released from prison, it appears that for some time he acted as a kind of assistant surgeon at a hospital. To this institution a man, hated by Wainewright, was brought in a dying condition. Just before he yielded up the ghost a scene took place, which, as an example of unabated revengefulness, surpasses anything I have heard before.

Wainewright gained admission to the man's bedside, and in a piercing whisper, loud enough to be heard by the next patient, said: "Listen! I have one word to say to you before you die." The dying patient, as if suddenly magnetized, lifted his weary eyes and stared at the person who addressed him. "In five minutes," said his malignant tormentor, "your soul will be in hell, and before your body is cold my dissecting knife will be in your entrails." Those who were present could never forget the horrified expression of the man's face as his dying ear caught the frightful words and his dying eye took the impression of the gleaming Mephistophelian face bending over his death bed.

Canadian Coins.

New York Tribune.

One of the petty annoyances that tend to bring on a premature old age in this part of the world is Canadian money. Everybody finds in his pocket now and then, without knowing exactly how it got there, dimes and quarter dollars stamped with the queen's head, and so many companies and individuals refuse to accept these pieces that they are nearly as troublesome as no money at all. But one class of automatic cashier has recently been found that either has no objection to Canadian money or is unable to detect it. This is the drop-a-coin-in-the-slot opera glass box at the theatre. The box yields up its glass quite as readily at the presence of Victoria as that of the Goddess of Liberty, and this will doubtless be a welcome discovery to many who have hitherto regarded the collection at church as the only convenient opportunity for disposing of these coins.

The Postage Stamp.

Waterbury Republican.

The character of the two-cent postage stamp has been most bitterly assailed. It could not have been more virulently criticised if it had been a candidate for the presidency of the United States. It has been denounced for its sickly green hue. It has been condemned for sticking to its brother too closely in the humid days of summer. It has been execrated for having bad tasting gum on the back. It has been cursed for not tearing easily along the perforated lines. And now to cap the contumelious climax a New York paper gives circulation to a criticism upon it for being too big. This is probably the first time on record that anybody ever complained of getting too much for his money.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

HOW TO ENTERTAIN.

Mrs. Dahlgren Says a False Standard is Being Established.

Money is Taking the Place of Refinement and Intellect.

Conversation Should be the Attraction, Not the Meal.

Special Correspondence of the GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The tyranny of little things is really astounding, and dominates us a little more than we are aware.

As to the regulation of our modes of entertainment there would seem to be, as in other fashions, a sort of unwritten law by which the most worthy people, who are independent and in a measure untrammelled in their manner of action, seem to be guided.

Social supremacy, by the very nature of its claims, will always be the privilege accorded to the few.

And so long as this prestige and the power that goes with it is gained by those who prove themselves pre-eminent by talent, by culture, by true refinement, by moral worth, or by large means used in public benefactions or unceasing private charities, the models thus created are a benefit to the republic, because they direct the social life of the nation into broad and beneficent channels.

Thus every young man and woman may find in these examples models worthy of their emulation. But if money and the uses of money as such are to be allowed to direct them we shall sink into a hopeless social degradation.

To get rich, for the sake of being rich, is a degrading ambition, and if the canker worm eats into the heart of the next generation, we doom but to decay.

We have happily escaped the paralyzing influences of an inherited aristocracy, but if we reach after the ignoble goal we shall fall into the mire of sordid aims and low motives. Already there is a false standard being set up as regards the manner of our entertainments, and there is not the vigorous protest that there should be against the invasion.

I have, for instance, heard of a cultivated and excellent woman who actually went abroad because she either could not or would not indulge in the costly modes of entertaining adopted by some other social leaders of the same city. Now this is, to say the least, a very narrow and perverted view to take of the true province of entertainments.

In what does the brilliancy of an entertainment consist? Assuredly not in the flash of electric or gas light, mingling with the softer rays of waxen candles and modulated illumination in terrapin and champagne in immense suits of elaborately decorated apartments or in the sheen of satin and sparkle of diamonds.

Does our intellectual civilization call this brilliancy? God forbid! These things are mere accessories, effects produced by a respectable army of working men and women who have united their labor to produce this result, and are thankful that by so doing they have gained an honest livelihood.

If the effect is not glaring and is devoid of a seeming display then it is to the credit and the good taste of the person who has made the outlay.

But for all this the entertainer and entertained may be—I do not say they are, but I do say that they may very readily be, very commonplace, if not absolutely unrefined people.

The making of money is not one of the fine arts and the people who have the knack of making it most rapidly are apt to come out of the trying ordeal, supposing them to be nature's diamonds—very rude, jagged and uncut. They need a deal of polishing before they know how to shine as brilliants of the first water.

While on the other hand, the vast body of our respectable families, who have been satisfied with moderate means, have lived in an atmosphere of true refinement.

We have only to collect our senses and turn aside from mere glitter as meretricious, and disassociate the idea of money spending from our social life, to regain the old standards.

Now, the first cardinal rule as to the real elegance of an entertainment must be that it is the selection of the guests, the character of the people who assemble, that will go to make it brilliant or the reverse.

One may waste a fortune in giving a dinner, as the pagans have done before us, and it will be but a vulgar affair at best, if the guests are not the chief attraction.

Happily, it is conversation, and not simply what one eats or drinks, or has to offer or display, that makes the dinner a banquet fit for the gods.

If the people who have brain and culture will only be steadfast and "fight it out on this line," and combine their forces and let it be understood that the canons of good taste will not tolerate mere display, then the owners of millions who assume to dictate modes and manners as social leaders, because they are millionaires, will soon be made to understand that after all they have nothing to offer that is specially desirable to engraft upon our social customs.

There is no point involving finer distinctions than the permitted uses of money when we entertain our friends.

For instance, occasionally at luncheons or dinners some selected gift is placed at each cover.

Is not the taste, however pleasing its expression, somewhat doubtful, of presenting anything purchased, except flowers, to an invited company?

I have been told of an enormously wealthy man in a western city who surprised a large number of invited dinner convives by placing at each cover a twenty dollar gold piece.

It is said that the effect produced upon the puzzled guests was quite sensational and something new.

Now, absurd as this naive mistake was, the reasoning that led to this peculiar display was logical.

This Crœsus had undoubtedly too often dined with some other Crœsus who had bestowed upon him some fanciful knickknack out of his Fortunatus purse which was of no manner of use to a practical, money making mind; while he, in his turn, true to the habit of business, gave his gold outright for what it was worth.

Such customs are decidedly Oriental.

Happily, the cultured man or woman who entertains has gifts of a rarer, an unpurchaseable kind to offer.

It has been truly said that "the dinner is the climax of civilization."

This is so true that it is impossible for any untrained person, regardless of money spent, to give a truly elegant dinner.

The *chef* cannot do it, the lackeys in attendance cannot do it, silver, gold, china, crystal, glitter, glare, noise, fail.

If one is to pray over a dinner let us thank God for this—that only those who know how to infuse into a dinner the gracious charm of culture know how to dine.

Ye goodly company who have brains, have the first rank!

Give me your dinners with the nine muses.

There are mishaps that tax even a trained host or hostess.

Things will get mixed and go wrong at times.

Not everyone has the genius of Mme. Scarron to make "another anecdote" take the place of the missing roast, or to vivaciously hide the dull pauses of awkward waiters.

I have heard of a *nouveau riche*, with more money than patience, who, when a certain dish was a failure, sent then and there for the culprit cook and attempted a reprimand, upon which a never to be forgotten scene occurred, in which the cook came off with flying colors. It is said that some of the guests declared themselves vastly more amused than they could have been by any set courses.

A good rule as regards the success of a dinner is to restrict it to ten courses. Nine or ten courses and six wines, and not more than twelve guests, so that one can have the magnetism of general conversation, is simply delightful—only the guests, the courses and the wines must one and all be carefully chosen.

It is a question of quality and not of quantity in each case.

As to wines one must definitely decide to do one of two things.

If we banish wines we must also banish the forced meats and the confitures that make digestion impossible without their aid.

It would require the stomach of a mule or an ostrich to digest the conglomeration of lobster, *pate de foie gras*, mushrooms, terrapins, conserves, ices and so on that go to make a menu, without their specific accompanying stimulant. It is a positive risk to life to eat the conventional dinner without these gastronomic aids.

Gastronomy is, I believe, a science.

Of course, if we are ready to change all this, and serve good, nourishing food, simply prepared by "good, plain cooks," we may escape both headache and nightmare, with a concluding cup of coffee.

Certainly, there is no objection to making this experiment with—the next generation, but we would advise them to begin young.

As a general thing, the lavish expenditure with which some rich people entertain is more apt to detract from than to increase the pleasure of the occasion.

In the exercise of a generous hospitality we assemble a certain selected number of congenial people for a common enjoyment.

It is pleasant to be credited with good taste, and to succeed in what we undertake, but it is not to be supposed that we invite society in order that they may become painfully aware that our manner of living is grander than theirs.

Rest assured that if people go away from your house with an uncomfortable feeling that it is impossible for them to exercise the same kind of hospitality, some mistake has been made.

The finest possible tact is to make every one feel at home, and both host and hostess should spare no effort in that direction.

The hostess should be quietly attired, so that she shall not outshine her guests. For the time being those whom you invite to your house belong to it.

You are bound to look after their comfort in every way, and to protect them, if need be, from any slight.

Simply to invite people to come to your house and then permit them to take care of themselves is not American hospitality.

With us it should be the privilege of both host and hostess to use their discretion as to introducing people, and to assert with dignity the equality of their guests.

In a republic, when we meet socially, we should meet as equals and make no invidious distinctions.

We are, of course, at liberty to choose our associates. One can readily decline to visit at certain houses and refrain from inviting certain people, but the moment we do invite a company we must claim for each person so invited the same respect that we claim for ourselves.

Those who expect special recognition must prove their right by the exhibition of exceptional social talent.

MADELEINE VINTON DAHLGREN.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS

Their Geographical Position and Our Relations to Them.

The international controversy over the Samoan islands is attracting much attention toward that group and for the benefit of those of our readers who are not familiar with their geographical position and the relations of our national government with the Samoan government, we print the following information: The Samoan islands are more commonly called Navigator's islands, a name given them on account of the great skill the natives exhibit in navigating their canoes. The group is situated in the Pacific ocean between latitude 30°, 50' and 14°, 30' S., and between longitude 168° and 17° W., 420 miles northeast of the Fiji islands. Their situation directly in the pathway of several great steamship lines between the Pacific ports of the United States, British Columbia and Mexico and those of Australia, New Zealand and other islands of the South Pacific, give them much importance from a commercial point of view. Their usefulness has long since been recognized by Germany and England. Both countries would be glad to annex the islands outright if it were possible. The Samoan group numbers thirteen islands, all but three of which are barren rocks. The three exceptions are Sawaii, Upolu and Tutuila. The first named is the largest, its area being 700 square miles. It is covered with lofty mountains and its soil is barren. Upolu, the area of which is 55 square miles, is well wooded and its soil fertile. About half of the entire Samoan population is upon this island. Apia, which is the chief town of this island and the entire group as well, is on a bay on the north coast. The town has been since 1879 under a municipality directed by the consuls of England, Germany and the United States. The last of the three principal islands, Tutuila, is 17 miles long and 5 miles broad. On account of the splendid harbor of Pago-Pago, or Pango Pango, as the natives call it, which nearly cuts it in two, it is considered the most important of the group. The use of this harbor and the privileges of its shores were formally granted to our government in 1878 by the Samoan government.

The inhabitants of the Samoan islands are industrious, intelligent and good natured people. Christian missionaries have worked among them with considerable success. The population of the islands, singularly enough, is rapidly decreasing. In 1860 it was 56,000, while now it is less than 35,000. The chief commercial interests of the group are in the hands of a commercial company composed of German capitalists, the successors of the famous Hamburg firm of J. C. Godeffroy & Co. A series of petty wars have been going on among the various tribes since 1863, and the jealousy which exists between them has done much to impede their progress toward civilization. The government of the islands is in the hands of a king. Until the German government recently removed him, Malietoa was the ruler. But he has been banished and Tamassese who was an insurgent chief has been made the monarch. In 1876 an appeal was made by the inhabitants to the government of the United States to be annexed, but our government refused. In 1886 the English government was asked by the Samoans to annex them to New Zealand, but Germany objected. There has never been any treaty made between Germany and the United States about Samoa, but a conference was held last summer at Washington between Germany, England and the United States, at which an agreement was made, the provisions of which have not yet been made public, as the conference is still pending. The following is the text of the treaty of 1878 between the United States and Samoa:

The government of the United States of America and the government of the Samoan Islands, being desirous of concluding a treaty of friendship and commerce, the President of the United States has for this purpose conferred full powers upon William M. Evarts, secretary of state, and the Government of the Samoan Islands has conferred like powers upon M. K. LeMemea, his envoy extraordinary to the United States, and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Peace and Friendship.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the government of the United States and the government of the Samoan islands.

ARTICLE II.

Naval Station—Freedom to Trade.

Naval vessels of the United States shall have the privilege of entering and using the port of Pango-Pango and establishing therein and on the shores thereof a station for coal and other naval supplies for their naval and commercial marine, and the Samoan government will hereafter neither exercise nor authorize any jurisdiction within said port adverse to such rights of the United States or restrictive thereof. The same vessels shall also have the privilege of entering the ports of the Samoan islands. The citizens of the United States shall likewise have the liberty to enter the same ports with their ships and cargoes of whatsoever kind, and to sell the same to any of the inhabitants of those islands, whether natives or foreigners, or to barter them for the products of the islands. All such traffic, in whatever articles of trade or barter, shall be free, except that the trade in firearms and munitions of war in the islands shall be subject to regulations by that government.

ARTICLE II.

Duties.

No import or export duty shall be charged on the cargoes of the vessels of the United States entering or clearing from the ports of the Samoan islands, and no other than a tonnage duty of one-half of 1 per cent per ton actual measurement shall be charged on the entrance of such vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

Consular and Mixed Courts.

All disputes between citizens of the United States in the Samoan islands, whether relating to civil matters or to offenses and crimes, shall be heard and determined by the consul of the United States at Apia, Samoa, under such regulations and limitations as the United States may provide, and all disputes between citizens of the United States and the people of those islands shall be heard by that consul in conjunction with such officer of the Samoan government as may be designed for that purpose. Crimes and offenses in cases where citizens of the United States may be convicted shall be punished according to the laws of their country, and in cases where the people of the Samoan islands may be convicted they shall be punished pursuant to Samoan laws and by the authorities of that country.

ARTICLE V.

Intervention.

If, unhappily, any differences should have arisen, or shall hereafter arise between the Samoan government and any other government in amity with the United States, the government of the latter will employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting those differences upon a satisfactory and solid foundation.

ARTICLE VI.

Privileges.

The government of Samoa agrees to allow to the government and citizens of the United States free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted to the government, citizen or subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE VII.

Duration.

The present treaty shall remain in force for ten years from its date. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either party shall have given notice to the other of such intentions.

ARTICLE VIII.

Ratification.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible. In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this treaty at Washington the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS,
M. K. LE MEMEA.

Strange things come in with the tide, but the strangest of all strange things come in with the United States mail, and a postmaster in almost any growing town has many amusing letters sent him. The following letter was recently received by Postmaster Meier. It has an amusing side and perhaps some one can answer it, as the postmaster did not have time:

Postmaster, Colorado Springs.

DEAR FRIEND UNKNOWN—I will confer a favor upon you if it is not asking too much. As I want to put up a saloon in your state in the spring, I would like to know something of your town. Is there any prohibition? Is it a good place to do business? About what are the license to run a saloon a year? What is the population of your town? I will close, hoping to receive an answer, Yours respectfully.

There will be six members of the graduating class of the high school next spring—three ladies and three gentlemen.

David C. Weaver, a subject of good Queen Victoria, last week filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, in the district clerk's office.

Senator-elect Wolcott will not be able to be present at the banquet of the Young Men's republican club on the 22d as he has several important engagements in the east at that time. Governor Cooper and other state officials will be present, however.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Colorado Loan and Mortgage company held on January 31st, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, David Heron; vice president, Geo. W. Walker, secretary and treasurer, K. L. Field. Geo. C. Schueler was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John E. LaMar.

Dr. F. A. Hale found a girl baby in front of his house on Thursday evening. It was about three week's old and a pretty and healthy child. It was well dressed and had evidently been well taken care of. It was turned over to the county physician, and is now at the county house. The authorities are of the opinion that the persons who abandoned the child were strangers in the city.

Hoyt's comedy, "A Hole in the Ground," which will be presented at the opera house next week, has the record of playing to the largest one or two weeks' receipts ever known in the Park theatre, Boston, Massachusetts; the largest one, two or three weeks' at the Bush street theatre, San Francisco, California, and the largest house ever known at the Bijou theatre, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, thus touching both extremes and the middle of the continent pretty effectively.

"JOSEPH."

The Mozart Choral Society's Production of the Cantata of "Joseph."

This is the second year in the work of the Mozart Choral society, and the society on the first instance exhibited its progress during the winter by producing the beautiful cantata of "Joseph." The best class of citizens in Colorado Springs thoroughly appreciate the work the society is doing in elevating the standard of musical art in the city, and in cultivating a taste for a high class of music among all classes.

They attested their appreciation by turning out and completely filling the opera house. The singing was superb, the costumes were rich and elegant and the entertainment passed off without a single bad "break" to mar it, as is common with amateur performances. The production on Friday night did not suffer the least in comparison with those of last year. The principal soloists were well selected and the choruses showed the master hand which has trained them. To Prof. W. Mason Broad of Denver is due the greatest measure of praise for the success of the entertainment. He conducts all of the rehearsals and directs the singing of the choruses. He has no equal in the west in this particular field, and the singing last night evidenced the thoroughness of his work.

The story of Joseph has been beautifully retold in the verse of the cantata, and abounds in fine solos and choruses. The burden of the work of the cantata fell upon Mr. Harry Wolbert, as Joseph. His splendid tenor voice is familiar to Colorado Springs audiences, and he was in good voice and carried the part well. His acting improves with each succeeding appearance. Miss Irene Barnes is one of Colorado Springs' sweetest singers, and in the dual parts of Joseph's sister and the Egyptian princess she had some difficult solos. She sang them correctly and with a great deal of power and expression, and the audience attested its appreciation with its applause. Mrs. C. V. Mulholland, as the queen of Egypt, sang two solos splendidly, especially the one beginning, "Glad Day, O King of Night." One of the most pleasing numbers was the double quartette, "Cast Thy Burden Upon the Lord." Miss Palmer of Denver, as the angel in the prison scene carried the house by storm with the solo, "Night's Sable Mantle." Her clear articulation, perfect phrasing and purity of tone made the solo one of the gems of the evening.

During the evening President Slocum spoke a few words in regard to the work of the society, and announced that the next production of the society will be Gounod's oratorio "Redemption."

The Mozart Choral society repeated the cantata of "Joseph" at a matinee performance Saturday afternoon. There was a fair audience present and the production was much more satisfactory than that of Friday night as the waits between the acts were much shortened and the singers were more at their ease. Quite a sensation was created at the close. The room was darkened and Messrs. Rudy & Clinton started to photograph the society by means of a flash-light. The camera was placed in the center of the auditorium when the pan holding the chemicals for the light was overturned and they they took fire. The room instantly filled with smoke and flame and the audience, very much alarmed, started to its feet. The attaches of the house instantly threw open all of the large doors and made preparations for a rush, but the audience was quickly quieted. The only damage done was the slight singeing of the carpet in the main aisle.

There was a very interesting athletic exhibition at Colorado City Saturday, under the direction of Mr. J. O. Davis, Colorado's champion boxer. The exhibition consisted of Indian club swinging, boxing matches by a number of Mr. Davis' pupils, and wound up with a sparring match between himself and James McDonough, who claims to be the champion of both Texas and Wyoming. There was a large crowd present, many going from this city. There was no "slugging" or other objectionable features, and all who attended expressed themselves as well pleased. Mr. Davis contemplates giving a similar exhibition in this city soon.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Eustec, has furnished us with the following weather record for January: Maximum temperature, 55° on the 6th; minimum temperature, 10° on the 20th, mean temperature, 23.77°; maximum daily mean temperature, 38° on the 3d; minimum daily mean temperature, 9.5 on the 19th; number of clear days (strictly) 16, number of fair days (light squalls on some), 9, number of foggy and cloudy days 5; number of days on which snow fell, 6; total precipitation (water), 0.26 in; prevailing direction of wind, north, 16 days, total snowfall (estimated), 5 in.

Mr. Charles F. Ege, who has been traveling auditor of the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth railroad for some time, has been appointed general agent of the road in this city, vice W. C. Harvey, skipped out. "Cap." is one of the many good boys that Colorado Springs has turned out and his many friends are glad to have him located here again.

The invitations are being issued for the ball to be given by the Hook and Ladder company on the 22d. The boys propose to make the affair as great a success as the one last year.

CITY COUNCIL.

An Unusually Quiet Meeting of Fathers.

At the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday night there were present: Mayor Strickler, Aldermen Skinner, Bartlett, Lawton, Himebaugh and Stevens.

A communication was received from C. A. Stein and W. H. D. Merrill requesting that they be granted a license as drain layers for a period of six months. The request was referred to the committee on sewer.

A petition was received from a number of citizens requesting that a line of water pipe be laid from the corner of Dale and El Paso streets north up the center of El Paso street to the north side of Cache la Poudre street. Referred to the committee on water works. Also a petition from G. A. Loomis and others requesting that a water main be extended from Platt avenue north up Walnut street to Shetman street, thence east to Spruce street, thence south one block to the south side of Loomis' addition. Referred to the committee on water works. A petition was received from a number of citizens of Colorado City requesting that the water main be extended in that city up the alley between Lincoln and Jefferson avenues. The matter was referred to the committee on water works.

A petition requesting that the water main be extended from its terminus on Sierra Madre street to West Kiowa street to supply two hotels and a number of residences, was received. This is to permit water to be supplied to the new building of the C. K. & N., at the Rio Grande depot. The matter was referred to the committee on water works.

Frank E. Biber presented a petition requesting to be allowed a liquor license to sell liquor in his drug store at Roswell. The petition was accompanied by a bond signed by D. L. Welch and F. E. Biber. The matter was referred to the police committee and the city attorney, as the petition and bond were not in the regular form.

Alderman Bartlett reported that he had visited Denver and inspected the workings of the Gamewell fire alarm system. That the order of the boxes for this city had been made.

Alderman Lawton presented the plat of Pica's addition to the city, and also reported that the committee appointed to establish a grade on Sierra Madre street was prepared to submit a profile of a grade. The report of the committee was accepted.

The monthly report of the city treasurer was read, and on motion received and placed on file.

The monthly report of the police judge was read showing that $59 had been received in fines. Received and placed on file.

The mayor on the part of the board of health, reported that a good deal of work had been done in the matter of securing a city pest house, but that very little had been accomplished. The place selected is the old Kuhen ranch, about two miles northwest of the city, on the Mesa road.

The following bills were read and allowed:

E. C. Bartlett, shoeing mules	1 00
Mrs. Herman, meals for prisoners	24 00
H. H. Stevens, livery	3 00
Water account	28 75
F. C. Dawson, hauling	4 00
Barnes & Son, hardware	58 01
Hemenway & Son	5 15
Street and ditch account	16 00
Newton Lumber company	22 72
El Paso Electric Light company	458 67
Theo. Shideler	40 50
E. S. Bumstead & Co tapping	83 30
J. S. Bayne, hauling hose cart	2 00
Fire department	50 00
H. I. Reid	168 60
Salary roll	948 4

Alderman Skinner stated that the sewer committee had hired Engineer H. I. Reid to take charge of the city sewers at a salary of $90 a month.

The city engineer stated that the work of surveying at Lake Moraine had been completed, and requested that the city attorney be instructed to take the necessary steps to have the plat of the lake filed as a storage reservoir for the city. He stated that the lake is a mile long, a quarter of a mile wide and twenty-five feet deep, and contained enough water to supply this city for three years without drawing a particle from the Ruxton creek. The city attorney was instructed to take all necessary steps in the matter.

Alderman Skinner moved that when the council adjourn it be to meet on the evening of Monday, February 11. The motion prevailed.

The council then adjourned.

Conductor John Beastly of the C. K. & N., has returned from Washington, Iowa, where he has been visiting relatives.

A stranger viewing Colorado Springs from the Denver & Rio Grande depot these days could not be otherwise than impressed with the progress of the place. Five large buildings within a block of the depot can be seen in the course of erection.

Morley, Laver & Co. have taken two special orders to supply fine delivery wagons. One of them is for Stark & Titus and the other for the Broadmoor Dairy company. They are prepared to receive orders for all such work and claim to stand on the ground floor in the matter of prices.

A party of engineers are now engaged in making a survey of the mountains for the purpose of constructing a railroad up Pike's Peak. The survey starts at a point near the Red Rock canon, a short distance above Colorado City. The party has its headquarters in a Denver and Rio Grande way car, and it is supposed they are a Denver and Rio Grande party.

A MODERN KNIGHT.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF TERENCE V. POWDERLY.

His Career as Apprentice, Mechanic and Head of a Great Labor Organization. Three Times Mayor of Scranton and Nine Times Chief of the Knights of Labor.

[Special Correspondence.]

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 28.—While it is true that many worthy men and women are filling obscure places in various parts of the world, it is equally true that men and women of worth and energy and purpose cannot be kept down in this fair land of ours. This is the lamp of hope that shines upon the pathway of the poorest lad in America. With us the iron fortune that environs childhood is frequently the background of a splendid manhood, in which the barefoot boy of yesterday asserts himself and commands the attention of senates and of multitudes for words of wisdom bravely spoken and deeds of heroism unselfishly done.

Among the men of contemporary note concerning whom these things may be said few are better known than Terence V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., the general master workman of the Knights of Labor—the greatest organization of workmen that was ever planned or held together by human wisdom. Mr. Powderly was not born "with a silver spoon in his mouth." There was no great promise discernible in his boyhood. What he is he owes to his own brave heart, pure, abstemious, industrious life and practical purpose.

Mr. Powderly was born Jan. 22, 1849, in the city of Carbondale, at the head of the historic Lackawanna Valley, Pa. His parents, who came from Ireland, were sturdy, honest people who dignified labor by working hard and making their home happy and contented with the fruits of their toil. Their boy, Terence, went to school in the "Pioneer City," as Carbondale was called, until he reached the age of 13, when he felt that the time had arrived for doing something more practical, and found employment with the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, guarding a point at which a number of railroad switches were placed, to prevent any tampering with them. That he did this work well and faithfully was shown by the fact that at the age of 14 he was appointed by the same company to the responsible position of car examiner. When he reached 17 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist in the Delaware and Hudson shops. He was quick to learn and to plan, and proved a great favorite with his employers and fellow workmen, notwithstanding the buoyant spirit which frequently tempted him to play pranks on those about him, who could understand and appreciate good fore and make allowances for those ebullitions of humor which are characteristic of the fun loving, happy hearted boy. After serving three years at his trade he went to Scranton and, at the age of 20, was employed in the locomotive shop of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company. From the first he was a close student and a keen observer of events, and as his field of observation widened he managed to keep pace with it in storing his mind with knowledge. His first entrance into a labor organization was in 1871, when he joined the Machinists and Blacksmiths' union of Scranton. He was elected president of the subordinate union to which he belonged in 1872, and in the same year was united in marriage to the bright and gracious woman who still rules at his domestic hearth.

TERENCE V. POWDERLY.

In the year 1873, some three weeks after Jay Cooke's failure, Mr. Powderly was discharged from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western shops because of his activity in union matters. His counsel and his course were always conservative, but the history of labor movements shows that such men are invariably among the first to suffer when there is any considerable clash between capital and labor. After his discharge Mr. Powderly was made to feel keenly the penalties of incurring the displeasure of corporate power, and the injustice exercised toward him would make an interesting story in itself. There is no room for it here, however, and as he was never a man to make capital out of his personal grievances, I do not think he would appreciate the industry of the chronicler who made this feature of his career prominent. Like every strong man who has an abiding faith in his own ability to triumph in the long run, Mr. Powderly was always patient to suffer. Indeed, a chapter more thrilling than any written by Charles Reade in his libelous romance on labor entitled "Put Yourself in His Place," might be written of Mr. Powderly's experience right here, showing the tyrannous use of the Black List against an honest mechanic by a malignant and narrow minded boss, and giving the reverse side of the British novelist's lurid picture. That is not the purpose of the present sketch, however. Being unable to find work in this region because of the unreasonable prejudices against labor unions, Mr. Powderly went west. He worked for some time in Galion, O., and Oil City, Pa., and in 1875 came back to Scranton and was employed by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company in the erection of the new steel works then in course of construction. When the machinery was all in place Mr. Powderly went to work for the Dickson Manufacturing company in its locomotive department at the Cliff works, where he continued until April, 1877, when the company suspended all its employes for want of orders.

Mr. Powderly's political life in Scranton began in 1878, he being elected mayor of that city on the 19th of February, after a stormy campaign. His clean and creditable administration commanded the respect even of those who were most bitterly opposed to him as a candidate and who professed to fear that the city would "go to the dogs" if a representative of labor was chosen its chief magistrate. Mayor Powderly introduced many reforms. His messages to the councils always sparkled with practical suggestions; he gave the appointment of an efficient police force his careful attention, and the verdict of the unbiased, before half of his term was served, was that Scranton never had a better mayor. He was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882, and after having been thrice mayor of Scranton he was nominated for lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania in 1882 by the Greenback-Labor party of the state, but declined the nomination. His record as an official was an enviable one, and is still referred to with pride by his friends in Scranton.

But it is as a member of the Knights of Labor and for many years the ruling spirit of that great order, of which he is now the chief, that Mr. Powderly is best known and will be longest remembered. He joined the organization in 1876, formally, although he had been sworn in as one of its first members in 1874, and was for many years the zealous and intelligent advocate of a system that would unite all branches of labor into one compact body. He had realized by personal experience that trade organizations were ineffectual for the great work of benefiting the condition of toiling humanity. The clannishness of each special craft was but natural, and while there might be in a general way sympathy among carpenters with railroad men or shoemakers, it lacked that degree of effectiveness that would prevail if carpenters, railroad men, shoemakers and others made common cause for their common welfare. This was the great principle underlying the Knights of Labor, that men of all trades might unite for the general weal, taking for their motto the comprehensive and expressive maxim:

An injury to one is the concern of all.

Mr. Powderly was among the first and most fervent advocates of this principle, and in a broader sense than any other of the founders of the order since he came to it, with original aims and purposes of his own that were calculated to make it bolder and more liberal, and consequently more potent for good than the organization first planned by Uriah Stevens and his associates, and projected as a secret, oath-bound institution. Mr. Powderly's policy from the start was to keep the organization as much as possible in harmony with public opinion on abstract questions of right. Whenever public opinion differed with the organization he believed in bringing public opinion to its side if this could be done without a sacrifice of principle. When it could not be done he adhered to the principle and courageously proclaimed his views for the consideration of thinking men in and out of the order.

In the month of February, 1877, District Assembly No. 5 was organized in Scranton, and Mr. Powderly was elected its corresponding secretary, a position which he held until his duties as general master workman took him away from home so much that he could not attend to the local office.

In the year 1878 all the branches of the Knights of Labor were called together in general assembly at Reading, Pa., and Assembly No. 5, of Scranton, formed another Assembly No. 5 there from another part of the country, and, surrendering its right to that number, it took No. 16, by which it has been known since.

In January, 1879, at the general assembly of the order, which met in St. Louis, Mr. Powderly was elected general worthy foreman, and in September of that year he was elected general master workman, the highest position in the organization, which he still fills with conspicuous ability and honor. The term of office was for one year until 1886, when it was changed to two years. At every subsequent meeting of the general assembly Mr. Powderly has been elected general master workman by an overwhelming vote, despite the predictions always made for months in advance that he would be defeated. Nine times he has been chosen to the leadership of the powerful organization of which he is the master mind, a demonstration of confidence unparalleled in the history of the labor movements of the world. His salary for the first four years was $400 a year, out of which meager sum he paid all his expenses as general master workman, devoting what was left to the building up of the order. In 1883 his salary as general master workman was increased to $800, in 1884 to $1,500, and in 1886 to $5,000 per annum. At the last session of the general assembly the salary was again fixed at $5,000, but Mr. Powderly informed the convention that he would draw but $3,000 for the year, and if at the next session the members considered that he had earned the other $2,000 they could dispose of it there.

The membership of the Knights of Labor in the year 1885 was about 80,000 in good standing. In one year the number increased to the astonishing figure of 700,000, of which it is estimated that at least 100,000 went in from curiosity and caused more harm than good to the organization. Of late there has been a considerable falling off in the membership, a fact which is not at all regretted by the thoughtful, conservative members of the order who believe in reaching results through intelligent educational work.

At the Indianapolis convention General Master Workman Powderly was elected to represent the Knights of Labor at the world's fair in Paris next summer, the order having been invited to send a representative by the French syndicates and deputies of social economics. Mr. Powderly will not be a stranger across the Atlantic, although an American of Americans, because the wearers of the labor button have been increasing of late in the industrial centers of Europe. The home life of the general master workman is exceedingly happy, although not blest with children. His wife is a woman of great intelligence and tact, and warmly sympathizes with him in all his undertakings. Their pretty home, a modest but very comfortable building, stands by itself on an abrupt elevation commanding a splendid view of the heart of the Lackawanna valley and the greater portion of the city of Scranton. Mr. Powderly is a very busy man when at home, but never too busy to be interrupted by his most intimate friends. His study is a model of neatness and order. There is a place for everything and everything is in place. He keeps copies of his letters relating to the order, and bound volumes of his official correspondence, properly labeled, make an imposing appearance, as they would undoubtedly disclose some interesting stories were they opened to the public gaze.

Whenever there is any labor commotion of consequence in any part of the country Mr. Powderly's home is besieged by newspaper reporters, representing not only the Scranton papers, but all the principal journals in the land. At such times he is not specially communicative, though always courteous, and often, I regret to say, he is grossly misrepresented in alleged interviews, written by enterprising persons who never see him or obtain an expression of his views. But these little things do not embitter his life or modify the geniality of his great good nature.

Mr. Powderly is eminently practical, he has a hearty contempt for shams, and his keen sense of humor never forsakes him. He is a man that would make his mark in any walk of life—a gentleman by nature and a well read, widely informed student of the world's affairs. He would make a first class railroad president, bank president or editor, and I understand that he has recently had several tempting offers from some of the leading newspapers of the country to devote himself wholly to their interests. He is greatly devoted, however, to the cause that has claimed the best years of his life, and the Knights of Labor are fortunate in having such a leader.

JOHN E. BARRETT.

Mr. T. T. F. Gouraud, a prominent drug manufacturer of New York city has taken up his residence in Colorado Springs for a few months.

A COZY DWELLING.

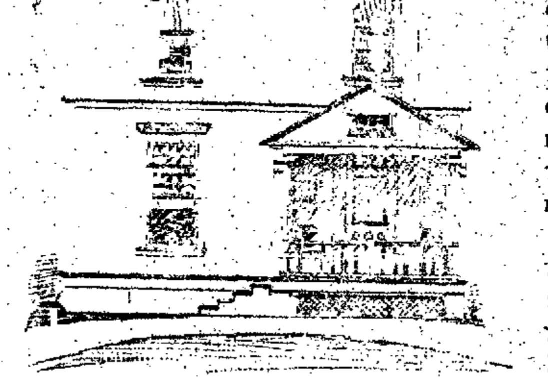
Where Is the Necessity for Paying Rent? A Well Planned House.

Special Correspondence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—"Can you build a house for twenty-four hundred dollars which will rent for forty dollars a month?"

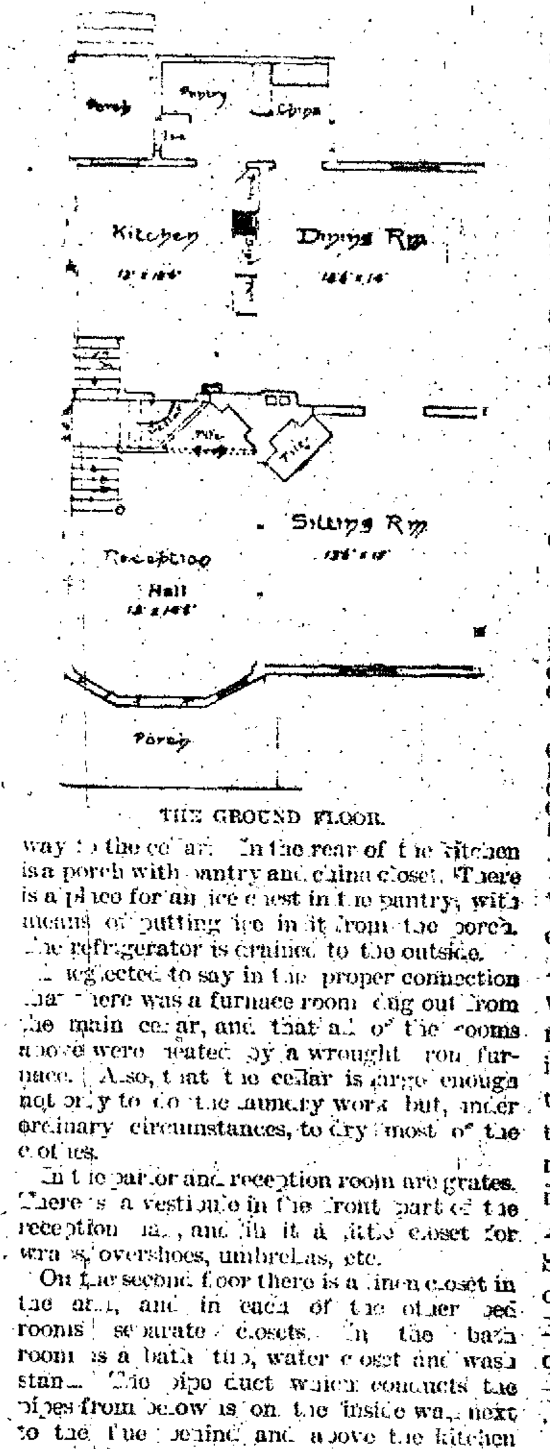
"That depends on a good many things," said the architect. "If I can build a house with eight rooms and a bath room and provide all of the conveniences for that sum of money, and if the house is well located, you can get a return of $40 a month."

Said the owner: "I have a lot 60 by 135 feet, and if I thought that I could build four houses on that lot, each one of which would rent for $40 a month, I would do it."



FRONT ELEVATION.

The plan given shows one of the houses. The general scheme was the same. There was sufficient change in the general design and painting to make some little difference in their external appearance. It is a one chimney house with a combination stairway, one part of the stairway going up from the reception hall to a landing and the other from the kitchen to the landing. The kitchen stairway is provided with two doors before the landing is reached, to prevent the passage of kitchen odors to the front part of the house. There is a cellar under the rear part of the house. It is floored with concrete, there being a three inch bed of concrete over which is placed a three-quarter inch bed of Portland cement. In the cellar is a square iron sink with trapped connection, with drain leading to vault. There is also flue connection for a small stove in this basement. Thus there is water, a place for a laundry stove, and means of disposing of slop water from the tubs through the sink. The sink drain is trapped in a way to prevent the passage of contaminating gases into the room above. In the kitchen is city water, hot and cold, the faucets for which are placed over an iron sink, which has convenient tables arranged on each side of it. From the kitchen we go under the other stairway to the cellar. In the rear of the kitchen is a porch with pantry and china closet. There is a place for an ice chest in the pantry, with means of putting ice in it from the porch. The refrigerator is drained to the outside.

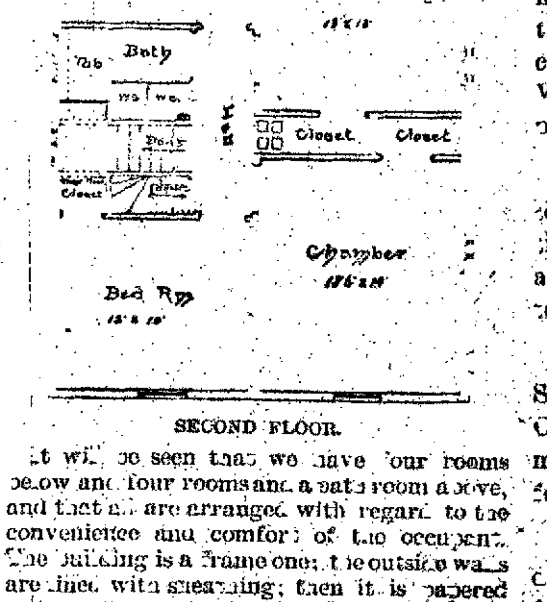


THE GROUND FLOOR.

I neglected to say in the proper connection that there was a furnace room cut off from the main cellar, and that all of the rooms above were heated by a wrought iron furnace. Also, that the cellar is large enough not only to do the laundry work but, under ordinary circumstances, to dry most of the clothes.

In the parlor and reception room are grates. There is a vestibule in the front part of the reception hall, and in it a little closet for wraps, overshoes, umbrellas, etc.

On the second floor there is a linen closet in the hall, and in each of the other bed rooms separate closets. In the bath room is a bath tub, water closet and wash stand. The pipe duct which connects the pipes from below is on the inside wall next to the flue behind and above the kitchen stove. This duct carries out the warm air from the kitchen and serves the double purpose of ventilating the kitchen, in that it leads into and above the attic, and at the same time keeping the pipes warm as long as there is a particle of warm air in the house. Leading from the hall on the second floor is a stairway which goes to the attic.



SECOND FLOOR.

It will be seen that we have four rooms below and four rooms and a bath room above, and that all are arranged with regard to the convenience and comfort of the occupant. The building is a frame one; the outside walls are lined with sheathing; then it is papered and finally weather boarded. The attic is floored but not plastered. The houses are built, including walks, cistern, privy, shed, furnace, plumbing, gas fitting, gas fixtures, mantels—in fact everything that went on the lot—for twenty-four hundred dollars. The doors were of pine, and the finish of ash. The houses rented for $500 a year each. They rent well because they are arranged to suit the housekeeper. Such a house would make a good home for any one.

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

John M. Jackson of Colorado City has secured his notarial bond.

Foot Ball.

Quite a large audience witnessed the game of Rugby foot ball between the College and the Colorado Springs teams Tuesday afternoon. A number of ladies occupied the grand stand and other lovers of the game were out in force. Those that attended witnessed a fine game. The score stood 23 to 0 in favor of the Springs team, but it reveals nothing in regard to the game which was hotly contested by the college boys. They were a little light in weight for their opponents but made it up in "wind" and staying qualities. Greenough, Barnes, De La Vergne, Johnson and Kerr, of the college all played splendidly. Greenough is especially a brilliant player, Barnes did excellent work and De La Vergne is a fine runner. Douglass and M. O. Barnes of the Springs club did the best work. Barnes made the first touch-down and did all of the kick-offs for his side. Perhaps the most exciting point in the game was when he made a successful chase after Gale, of the college, in a clear field. Douglass made three touchdowns and made a number of distinguishing plays. Earle, of the Springs team, made a number of brilliant plays and added to his reputation as a runner. Both Connell and Barncuff are fine players. In fact all the Springs club lacks to make them champions of the state is practice. The boys hope to be able to play a game every week from now until the weather becomes too warm. On the 22d a game will be played with the Denver university eleven.

Wool Market.

Coates Brothers, wool commissioners of Philadelphia, in their last wool circular have the following: "The past month has been quiet. Most of the sales have been at full quotations, but buyers could not be induced to take more than their actual wants. The backward market for woolen goods, and the difficulty of obtaining any advance in price, has been partially the result of the unusually mild weather, though greater importance may be laid on the heavy importations of woolens and worsteds, the competition by manufacturers who have supplies of low cost wool, and the general tendency of the times towards lower prices. Stocks of wool are admitted to be light in all the markets, but there is no actual scarcity of any grade. The approach of the end of the season induces many operators to endeavor to close their holdings before the new clip is much talked of. Those who have held in the hope of legislation by congress now admit that it cannot come in time to help the present clip. The close of the month shows some disposition to weaken, especially on fine wools. The London sales opened on the 29th ultimo at about December prices with some descriptions a little lower. Most of these wools are, however, yet above our level."

The prices current at Philadelphia for Colorado and New Mexican wools, on the 1st of February, were as follows:

COLORADO.	
Medium and fine, choice	23@26
Medium and fine, average	20@22
Common and quarter blood	18@21
Coarse, carpet	16@18
NEW MEXICAN, FALL CLIP.	
Choice Improved	22@25
Partly improved	18@21
Coarse, carpet, light	16@17
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	15@16
Black	16@17

A very nice audience assembled at Weber hall Tuesday night to witness the entertainment by Miss Lela Horn and Prof. D. H. Seymour. Those who attended were very pleasantly entertained. The room had been tastefully decorated and it was demonstrated to a certainty that the hall is just suited for such entertainments and is something the city has needed for a long time. The entertainment consisted of recitations by Miss Horn, duets on the piano by Prof. D. H. Seymour and Prof. E. Bach and the operetta of "High Life." Of Miss Horn's recitations only the highest praise can be given. She is an accomplished reader and the three selections, "Aunt Peggy and High Art," "The Culprit" and "Vashti" were splendidly rendered. Miss Horn has been well trained and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of her art. She scored a complete success last night. The operetta of High Life was very nicely rendered, Messrs. D. H. Seymour and Will Francis assuming the principal male parts and Mrs. Maude Cinq Mars and the Misses Collins and Koepfer the ladies parts. They sang nicely and acted their parts far above the average amateur. Altogether the entertainment was a great success and Weber hall could not ask for a more propitious opening.

The proposed excursion from this city to Washington to witness the inauguration of President Harrison has been abandoned on account of not being able to secure proper rates.

Mrs. E. H. Bean and daughter left on Sunday by the Santa Fe for Eugene City, Oregon, expecting to spend about six months in that place. The trip is made for the benefit of Mrs. Bean's health.

Justice Snider had a busy day Monday. One man was fined $5 and costs for disturbing a Salvation army meeting Sunday night. He appeared under the name of John Smith. George Duran paid $5 for disturbing the peace by making threats against other parties. William Bell, a colored man, was fined for beating his wife and children. William resides in an alley in the rear of Weber street, in the northern part of the city, and gains a living by letting his wife take in washing. Beating the family is William's usual manner of taking exercise, but the justice thought that this time he had had at least $10 worth of fun, so he charged it up to him with the costs added. A Sunday drunk was fined $3 and costs.

Mr. F. E. Dow returned from Topeka, Kas., Saturday, where he has been for the last ten days. He has been superintending the moving of the large stock of clothing of George Cook & Co. of Topeka, which has recently been sold to Mr. J. D. O'Haire of this city, through the agency of the Green Mountain Falls company. The transaction amounted to about $10,000.

A stranger died very suddenly at the Alamo Monday night. He arrived on the 7:40 D. & R. G. train and after getting out of the bus told the night clerk and the driver that he felt faint. They assisted him up the steps to the second floor, when he immediately expired. Dr. Horn was summoned and decided that the man had died of heart disease. The remains were taken to Hallett & Baker's undertaking establishment, and viewed by the coroner on Tuesday. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, of a light build. From papers on his person it is thought that his name was Nathan Parker, and that he came from San Bernardino, Cala.

Mrs. Fred. S. Leonard has returned to the city and will remain until her late husband's business affairs are all settled, which will require some months yet.

President Laver, of the Cleve and Cattle company, came down from South Park Monday bringing the skin of a Cinnamon bear that he will have mounted.

Mr. E. W. Moces, the gentleman who is to superintend the construction of the glass works at Colorado City, arrived Monday from Streator, Ills.

There were a number of changes in the working force of the First National bank Monday. Mr. Charles A. Noble, the assistant cashier, has been ordered east by his physician on account of ill health, Mr. A. G. Draper the bookkeeper has resigned to accept a position with the Edward Ferris real estate and loan agency. Mr. John S. Tucker, until recently connected with the El Paso bank, is Mr. Draper's successor.

President R. R. Cable and wife, of the Rock Island arrived in the city Tuesday in their special car and registered at The Antlers.

Mr. R. J. McIntyre, who for the past year has been the agent of the Wells Fargo Express company in this city, leaves to-day for Tacoma, Washington territory, where he will engage in the hotel business. Mr. McIntyre has made many friends in this city who wish him the greatest success in the new enterprise.

The remains of Nathan Parker, the man who died suddenly at the Alamo hotel on Monday night were reviewed by the coroner Tuesday who decided that the man died of heart disease. It was learned that Parker's mother resided at Cincinnati, Ohio, and a dispatch received from her last night directed that the remains be forwarded immediately to that place. They will be forwarded there to-day.

The site for the glass works at Colorado City was located Tuesday by Mr. E. A. Sawyer, with a party of surveyors. Mr. David McShane will begin the grading to-day and the work will be pushed rapidly. The site selected is on Mr. Botts' land, just in the rear of Calvert Heights. Real estate bids fair to be active in that vicinity, and there are already many inquiries in that direction. The smile on the face of the average citizen of Colorado City can now be seen a block away.

The local lodge A. O. U. W. is making considerable preparation for the session of the grand lodge which meets in this city next Tuesday. There will be about ninety delegates present, as the grand jurisdiction includes Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The public features of the entertainment will consist of a musical and literary entertainment on Tuesday evening next and a parade on Wednesday afternoon of the uniform rank.

The Colorado Springs base ball managers yesterday signed Lynch of last year's team. The principal battery this year will be Ware and Hine, of Jefferson, Ind., who were signed last week and who are said to be first class players.

The popular actor Mr. Robert Downing will appear at the opera house next Monday evening in a grand production of Forrest and McCullough's greatest success, "Spartacus the Gladiator."

The suit of James McCoy vs. E. G. Walls and E. T. Massey will be tried before Justice Smith at Colorado City next Monday. The suit was taken from Justice Corman's court by McCoy.

Mr. D. M. Holden left on the Rock Island vestibule Tuesday for Kansas City. He will stop at Clifton, Kas., a few days to look at a bunch of cattle he is wintering there.

Mr. Geo. Griswold succeeds John S. Tucker as bookkeeper at the El Paso bank.

Chief Justice Fuller's Home.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The family of Chief Justice Fuller are pleasantly settled in Washington. Their home is already a centre of social life, and all agree that Mrs. Fuller makes an admirable leader of supreme court society. The charming daughters are an innovation that pleases, as Chief Justice Chase and Chief Justice Waite had each but one daughter. The house is castle-like in its structure, and is commandingly situated on the hill at the end of Fourteenth street. It is well planned for entertaining, as four large rooms and a wide hall can be thrown open. There is an inviting air of home about the place that shows that Mrs. Fuller has her family life at heart as well as her social requirements.

"Mother will be in presently," Miss Grace answered in reply to a request to see Mrs. Fuller. "She went out half an hour ago, but I can't tell where, as it is not market day. She often gets away before we are up," added the daughter, laughing at the implied self-rebuke. "Excuse me, for my sister and I are busy making out our calling list for today."

Busy they must have been, for from the adjoining room could be heard: "Hey, not Leigh, Tuesday? No, Friday. Mrs. A. G. Smith? No, Mrs. J. C.," and at times a merry laugh as the copyist objected to the too rapid onslaught of names. Mrs. Fuller soon entered and brought with her the briskness of the cold morning. She wore a brown pelisse and bonnet of the same color, and carried in her hands a bunch of narcissus, which showed that her morning errand had been at the greenhouse.

"This cold snap makes me think I am once more in Chicago," said Mrs. Fuller, after a pleasant greeting. "The weather has been so enervating that I had begun to long for a whiff of the crisp northern air."

"You must be an early riser, Mrs. Fuller, to have an errand accomplished before 10 o'clock. That is not the Washington way."

"So I have found out, but I transplanted my habits with me. I have always breakfasted at 8, and it is a custom I cannot afford to change. It gives me a long morning for my family duties, and with four young children that means a great deal."

"What do you think of Washington, Mrs. Fuller?"

"I am conservative and deliberate of judgment. My opinions are not yet deeply settled."

"Conservative and from Chicago?"

"Yes," she answered, laughing, "I am one of the early settlers, and it is a privilege of pioneers to be slow. I like the capital much, but my social duties are almost too onerous for me. They exact almost as much time from me as official duties from the chief justice. I have not been in society for ten years, and of course I find it difficult to assume so many cares at my age. Think of it! I came here Thursday, and Monday had fifty calls. Up to January 1, I averaged that many every Monday. Of course, I thought if I returned those calls then it would just be so much gained. What was my surprise to learn that calls before January 1 were not accepted as official. Since then I have had over 300 each reception day. I don't know what I should do without my daughters to help me out. The other ladies of the supreme court find it hard, as they are older, and in nearly every case without daughters at home. With so many girls I am not obliged to go every day, and when I do go I take one daughter with me. The next day two others will make the rounds. I can't let one week's calling go over until the next, as I should be submerged if I did. It's like rolling the rock up the hill and having it roll back before I have breath to push again. My friend, Mrs. Harlan, told me that Miss Waite could make thirty five calls from luncheon to dinner. I heard of a senator's wife who made forty-eight in two hours. I lay awake one night computing how long she could stay at each place, and found that it would give her time to get out of her carriage and back again."

"What has been your greatest number, Mrs. Fuller?"

"Thirty-one," she confessed, laughing, "and I don't usually get over twenty, as I do like to stop and chat with people. It seems a futile thing to shake hands with the hostess in the front parlor and slip out through the back parlor."

As the clock struck for half past 10 Mrs. Fuller rose and said: "Now comes one of my pleasant morning duties. I always drive the chief justice to the capitol, and, if possible, go for him at 4 o'clock."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending Feb. 7, 1889:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Andrews, C. H.
Aydelotte, Howard
Brown, Master Lakue
Brown, A.
Berry, Robert
Brodring, Tom
Bashes, G. T.
Battin, Charles
Budrow, A.
Crawford, Oscar
Cowell, —
Cordoba, Ursula
Cummins, F. C.
Davidson, S. N.
Davis, Thom
Ford, Thomas
Farnam, Geo. W.
Farnsworth, Wm.
Fowles, W.
George, C. E.
Grubb, Luther
Hale, G. F.
Howard, Mont
Harvey, Cons
Haris, D. T.
Hutchinson, Wm.
Hoover, J. K.
Howell, James P.
Hunter, Sammie
Hull, Charles
Hopkinson, John
Jenkins, John
Jones, Frank
Jones, Wm.
Kerestes, John
Kissel, R. H. (2)
Koontz, Alex
Lawyer, H. H.
Lloyd, Capt. J. H.
Lloyd, Henry
McKee, Wirt C.
Mellen, C.
Madley, Wm. H. (2)
Moore, Henry E.
Maller, C. B.
Montgomery, C. B.
Mobley, Tilenus
Murphy, James
Myer, W. P.
Matthews, Wm. J.
Marlow, Wm.
Marcher & Hutchinson.
Nelson, F. E.
Paynton, E. A.
Parker, G. F.
Pearcy, J. F.
Peters, P. W.
Pierson, H. F.
Priest, W. H.
Rachel, Wm. (2)
Roeper, Jack
Sage, John B.
Sanges, F. M.
Smith, Frank
Smith, Wm. Perry
Sullivan, Mel
Stark, James
Short, M. B.
Seckington, A.
Sanger, Capt. T. M.
Sissney, George
Stanley, E. L.
Twin, Mett
Traynor, Frank
Thompson, R. H.
Tuders, Wm. L.
Taill, John
Travely, B.
Williams, J. C.
Wetzger, George S.
Webster, Daniel
Whitall, Thomas W.
White, Jesan
Wood, E. N.
Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. M.

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Anderson, Miss Jessie
Blocksome, Mrs. Mary
Black, Miss Mary C.
Busboom, Miss Anna
Baldwin, Mrs Kate
Connori Miss Kittie
Clarke, Miss Hattie
Clark, Mrs. N. S.
Dowdall, Mrs. Maggie
Finch, Mrs. Carrie
Greiner, Mrs. Calvin
Grace, Mrs. David
Grant, Miss
Hull, Mrs. Sarah
Hughes, Mrs. C. C.
Hines, Miss Lulu
Jones, Mrs. Ella
Kelsall, Mrs. Bessie
Kingsbury, Miss Maty
Koenigsbauer, Anna
Kuhn, Mrs. C. B.
Lynch, Mrs. Jack
McKay, Mrs. D.
Marker, Miss Jennie
Murphy, Miss Julia
Myers, Miss Emma
Mitchell, Miss Franklin
Norris Miss Clara B.
Pielner, Mrs Sarah H.
Roerork, Mrs.
Read, Miss Nixie
Sherby, Miss Susan
Shaw, Mrs. Mate
Townsend, Mrs. John
Welch, Mrs. Jennie
Williams, Miss May
Williams, Mrs. Martha
Wood, Mrs. C.

FOREIGN.

Chambers, Mrs. Thos.
Falconer, Mrs.
Wood, Mrs. Susie B.

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Stringer, G. W.
Martin, Mrs. A.

UNDERPAID.

Small, James Y.
Berardella, A. Domenica
Russell, Alfred (2)

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

ROBERT A. MILLER, P. M.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Another Chapter Added to the Edgerton Murder Mystery.

Two Men Under Arrest for the Kearney-Hand Murder.

Evidence Against Them Circumstantial Though Damaging.

Their Examination Set for Two O'Clock this Afternoon.

Over ten months have passed away since the bodies of Mrs. Kearney and little Jamie Hand were found brutally murdered, on the Hand ranch near Edgerton station. For some time the crime has been generally placed in the calendar of those which will forever remain unsolved mysteries, and public interest in the murder entirely ceased with the discharge of the old man Thompson, who was arrested on a warrant charging him with the crime, early last summer.

While the horrible deed has in a great measure faded from the public mind, it has been constantly in the thoughts of Sheriff Jackson and has received a large share of his time and attention. Every possible clue has been followed with great energy and diligence and last night for the first time since the crime was discovered he believed that he had found the key to the solution of the dark mystery which has hitherto baffled the skill of the most expert detectives.

The circumstances connected with the discovery of the crime only made it the more mysterious and horrible. Mrs. Kearney and her little grandson, Jamie Hand, had resided alone on the ranch for over nine months. During that time they frequently visited friends in Denver but were never on intimate terms with any of their immediate neighbors. Mrs. Kearney, however, at regular intervals went to an adjoining ranch for her supply of butter and eggs.

Her continued absence from this ranch, and the deserted appearance of the Hand dwelling, led Mr. and Mrs. Estee, one of her neighbors, to the conclusion that something had happened to her. They accordingly wrote to her daughter in St. Louis, and on the 28th of last April she arrived at Edgerton. At the postoffice she found that a large quantity of mail had accumulated for Mrs. Kearney, which had been received since the 30th of March. In company with a ranchman who resided near the station she repaired to the Hand ranch, where they arrived late in the afternoon. The house was closed and presented a deserted appearance. The doors were all closed and fastened on the inside. The windows, with the exception of one on the east side, were also closed. After forcing an entrance they inspected the interior of the building, which gave no trace of the whereabouts of its former occupants. The furniture and kitchen utensils were all disarranged, and there was every evidence that the building had been thoroughly ransacked.

Leaving the house, they proceeded to the stable, and in the little harness room which occupied one corner of the building the murdered bodies were found. The little boy had been killed and his body thrown head downward in a box half filled with lime, the lid of which had been partially closed. The body of Mrs. Kearney had been thrown in a corner, and the hatchet with which the double murder had been performed was found in her skull.

The subsequent examination of the premises by the sheriff, and the investigation of the coroner's jury threw little light on the motive for the deed, and furnished not the slightest clue by which the perpetrators of the crime could be traced. Many theories regarding the case were advanced but all were in time discarded.

While some persons believed it to be the result of a family feud, they could not find a single fact on which to base such a conclusion.

The old man Thompson who lived in a small cabin about a quarter of a mile from the Hand ranch, was suspected of the crime almost as soon as it was brought to light. He was the last person who saw Mrs. Kearney alive, and even visited the ranch several times after the murder had been committed, though he declared that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the bodies.

While visiting Colorado City early last summer he entered on a protracted debauch during which he acknowledged that he was the murderer of the old lady and little boy, but when arrested and examined it was proven beyond all doubt that he could not have committed the deed. He was accordingly discharged and the little excitement occasioned by his arrest soon subsided.

Sheriff Jackson has always adhered to the theory that the murder was committed for the purpose of theft, and in following this aspect of the case he now believes that he has the guilty parties in custody.

For several days past the county jail has sheltered a man who is accused of this dreadful crime, and by eleven o'clock this morning his confederate and accomplice will be placed inside the same walls. These men are known to have been in the immediate vicinity of the Hand ranch prior to and immediately after the murder. They are both middle aged and are in poor circumstances. Since the murder they have resided in several places, and at the time of their arrest they were living apart. For several months they have been under the close surveillance of a private detective, and their movements and conversations have been carefully noted.

Previous to the murder they had some business dealings with Mrs. Kearney, and it is supposed that they were the two men who boarded with her, late in the winter, and to whom she referred in one of her letters to her daughter. On several occasions they alluded to the murder in the presence of the detective, but their statements were always contradictory and conveyed the impression that they were keeping something back which would throw considerable light on the mystery.

Sheriff Jackson arrived home from Denver late last evening, and was interviewed by a GAZETTE reporter at the jail. He admitted that two men were under arrest for the murder but refused to state who they were. He said that he had worked so long on the case and had encountered so many obstacles that he did not want to have his efforts frustrated by any premature action. He intimated that the arrests had been made sooner than he intended, as the parties had made preparations to leave the country. As soon as the newly elected district attorney, Mr. B. F. Garrison, assumed the duties of the office, he was made fully acquainted with all the facts in the case and it was upon his advice that the step which led to the men's arrest was taken. One of the men, since he has been confined in the jail, has shown evident signs of weakening and it would not be surprising if he should tell all that he knew, particularly as it is believed that a third party would be criminated.

The evidence against the men at present is purely circumstantial. Their past reputations, contradictory statements, and their presence in the neighborhood at the time of the murder, together with other facts which the sheriff will place before the justice at their preliminary examination, will all be considered in the light of their connection with the crime.

The men will be brought before Justice of the Peace Corman at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and quite a number of witnesses who reside in the neighborhood of Edgerton have been subpoenaed to appear in the court at that time. District Attorney Garrison will be present to conduct the examination, and the sheriff is confident that he has sufficient evidence to hold them for trial.

In his prosecution of the case Sheriff Jackson has received the assistance of two private detectives, in addition to performing a large share of the work himself. He was compelled to take one trip of 700 miles in order to interview one party—all to no purpose. If he has succeeded in capturing the guilty parties it will add much to his reputation as a criminal officer. In any event the people of El Paso county will feel assured that they have a fearless and painstaking official who is leaving no stone unturned to bring the perpetrators of this foul deed to justice.

Robert Downing, whose appearance in this city last spring was the dramatic treat of the year, comes again next Monday night and will be greeted by one of the largest houses of the season. The Boston Herald has the following flattering notice of Mr. Downing and the play: The most important new feature of the dramatic season is undoubtedly the production of "The Gladiator," under the management of Mr. Joseph H. Mack, who was long connected with Col. J. H. Haverly's theatrical enterprises. Mr. Mack bought the play from the estate of the lamented John McCullough, and immediately received letters of hearty congratulation from Col. Haverly and Capt. W. M. Connor, McCullough's manager. Then Mr. Robert Downing was engaged to take the part of Spartacus. He is a large, handsome man of robust physique, 32 years old, and an actor of pronounced talent. He has stood side by side with Booth, Fechter, Salvini, Joseph Jefferson and Mary Anderson, being leading support of the last named until her departure for Europe. The handsome young tragedian as Spartacus, the hero of Dr. Bird's superb play, is seen in the most elaborate legitimate production that has ever been seen in this country aside from the memorable productions of tragedy seen at Booth's theatre, New York, several years ago, or later at the dramatic festivals at Cincinnati. The play is superbly staged, careful attention being paid to spectacular effect and historical accuracy, and is mounted on a scale of magnificence, paralleling the memorable productions of Henry Irving and Robson & Crane. There is not, perhaps, in the long list of standard plays one which offers the inducement for scenic effect that does The Gladiator, and the celebrated artist Voeglein, who painted all the scenery for the production, was given *carte blanche* by Manager Mack to produce it in the finest manner and with every possible regard as to its accuracy and correctness from an historical point. Among some of the notable scenes of the play will be the streets of Rome with their triumphal arches; the battle fields of Campana, the Bay of Naples with Mt. Vesuvius in the distance in process of eruption; the monster war tent of Praetor Grassus, and the grand arena scene, which is an exact reproduction of Gerome's celebrated historical painting.

FOUNTAIN RIPPLES.

FOUNTAIN, February 6.

Mr. A. L. Bowman of Denver is visiting his sister, Mrs. Henley.

Mr. Cole, of Wickfield, passed through the city with quite a number of beef steers which he will feed for the spring market.

Rev. Roberts, pastor of the M. E. church, has gone east on a business trip. His wife filled his pulpit on last Sabbath, delivering two very earnest and profitable sermons.

The opening ball at McKunes hall was a very pleasant affair, although the attendance was not as great as anticipated. The music was furnished by Koepfer's orchestra of Colorado Springs, and was highly complimented by those in attendance.

There will be a Teachers association held in the public school building on February 15th and 16th. An interesting "program" has been prepared and the teachers of the county are cordially invited to be present. ELBERT.

The El Paso County Teachers' association meets in Fountain on February 15th and 16th. An interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion, and it is hoped as many of the teachers will attend as can possibly do so. The programme is as follows:

FRIDAY.

7.00 p. m.—Opening exercises.

Address of welcome.

......G. N. Crabb, president school board

Response........................G. W. Musser

7.30 p. m.—Paper—"Literature" C. H. Frowine.

Discussion........................V. E. Rouse

8.15 p. m.—Paper—"Mental Development"

........................J. A. P. Eaton

Discussion........................L. B. Dyer

SATURDAY.

9.00 a. m.—Paper—"The Word Method"....

Discussion { ....Miss Belle Wood
{ ....Frank Cotten

10.10 a. m.—Paper—"Examinations and System of Marking"

........................W. W. Mayo

Discussion........................J. P. Jackson

11.00 a. m.—Paper—"Grading Country Schools."

Discussion { ....Miss M. Pellatt
{ ....Miss Lillie Sweetland

INTERMISSION.

1.30 p. m.—Paper—"Have Children Attend but do Not Teach Them Too Much."

Discussion { ....G. W. Musser
{ ....Jas. A. Slater

2.30 p. m.—"Progress of Educational Work in El Paso County," and "Ethics in Public Schools."

........................Superintendent R. Berry.

FLORISSANT ITEMS.

FLORISSANT, Colo., Feb. 6, 1889.

George W. Frost & Co. are placing the material on the ground for a business building 50x120 feet. It is located on the south side of the railroad opposite the water tank, facing to the east, on the street south of the railroad crossing. An eight-foot platform will extend to the side track on the north side of the building so that freight can be loaded and unloaded without drayage. This is a strong company, financially. George W. Frost is to be its business head and general manager, whose broad gauged business capacity and energy are well known in this country. This company intends to do both a wholesale and retail business and intend to carry all kinds of supplies needed in this region and intend to handle and ship all kinds of products produced in this region, and they will probably run a bank in connection with and as an attachment to their business. We think this company has made a wise choice in locating at Florissant as it will undoubtedly in a short time be the leading town of El Paso county outside of Colorado Springs, and a supply point for an extensive territory. Its status is already fixed as the leading town on the Midland between Colorado Springs and Buena Vista.

The new side tracking is all completed excepting the "Y."

The amount of lumber and ties that are being delivered and shipped from this city is simply immense. There are eight saw mills running within five miles of town and the mountains are full of tie choppers and haulers.

MOUNTAINEER.

Julian Mitchell's make-up as the much abused base ball umpire in Hoyt's "Hole in the Ground," is said to be a most laughable exaggeration of the way in which that unfortunate individual is supposed to look after having umpired a game. This popular comedy will be presented by a very large company at the opera house next Wednesday evening.

The State Poultry association's exhibition, now in progress in Denver, has a number of exhibitors from this county. Among them are Mr. E. T. O'Brien, who has twenty-six pairs of fancy breeds of pigeons and a pen of white Brahmas, and Mr. G. W. Veldez, one of the teachers at the institute, who has seven pairs of fan-tailed pigeons.

Weber hall was filled to its utmost seating capacity Thursday night on the occasion of the concert given by Miss Ehrlicher and Miss Kiefer. The concert was in every respect a success. The two piano duos by Miss Ehrlicher and Mrs. Waters were both excellent, especially Liszt's magnificent arrangement for two pianos of his own composition "Les Preludes," which was given with great firmness and spirit, and with especial beauty in some of the more delicate passages where the effect of the different instruments answering each other was vividly recalled to those who had heard the piece in its original orchestral form. The songs of Mrs. Merri and Mr. Durkee were heard with much pleasure. The former was in her very best vein. Her voice showed its fullest richness in her well chosen selections on the programme, as well as in a beautiful song by a Danish composer, which she gave in response to an encore. Miss Kiefer's playing showed careful practice, and, particularly in the Lohengrin selection, a fullness and smoothness of tone which was pleasant to hear. Miss Ehrlicher played a movement from one of Beethoven's sonatas with great spirit and intelligence, and showed her command of the delicacy and sentiment required in a lighter style of composition in her playing of Raff's "La Fileuse." Altogether the audience was well pleased, and showed its hearty recognition of the good work done by the performers on this and other occasions.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Items of Local and General Interest—Personal Mention.

Prof. Chas. M. Carter, of Denver, will shortly give an art exhibition in Manitou.

Mr. W. M. Zeigler, traveling auditor of the D. & R. G., is registered at the Cliff.

Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Haggett, of Denver, have apartments at the Cliff house.

The regular semi-monthly hop of the dancing club occurs at the school building this evening. It is expected that a large number will be in attendance.

Mr. James Beaton, of Eureka, Colo., registered yesterday at the Cliff in company with Dr. S. C. Busey, of Colorado Springs.

Rev. A. C. Peck of the First Methodist church on Tuesday arranged with Lloyd B. Fuller, the agent of the Slayton Lyceum bureau, for a course of lectures and musical entertainments, to be given during the months of March and April. The course will include lectures by Judge Albion W. Tourgee, Hon. George R. Wendling, Frank Beard (chalk talk), and a concert by the famous Fisk Jubilee singers. Lecture courses have never been very popular in Colorado Springs, but Mr. Peck purposes to make this a success. Tickets for the course will be placed at a very low figure, considering the character of the entertainments, and the proceeds will be devoted to church purposes.

The handsome young tragedian, Robert Downing, will appear at the opera house next Monday evening as "Spartacus the Gladiator." It will be remembered with melancholy interest that this was the last play in which the late John McCullough appeared. Mr. Downing will be aided and abetted by new scenery and a very strong company. The scenery which Manager Mack has had painted by Voegtlein, is of such excellence as to excite pleasurable anticipations in regard to the work as a whole. Two of the drops are particularly admired. One represents a street in Rome, with triumphal arches standing out in bold relief. The other is a realistic view of a Roman military camp, with the Bay of Naples for a background, while in the distance Mount Vesuvius may be seen in a state of eruption. All of the spectacular features of the play are to be made the most of, and historical accuracy is to be observed in the costumes and accessories. The arena scene will be made realistic by a genuine broadsword combat. The company includes the principal members of the late John McCullough and Salvini's company.

Thieves entered Charles Willard's oyster and fish market on Wednesday night and ate their fill of raw oysters. Loss small.

The first girl baby born at Green Mountain Falls came to the home of Mr. C. H. Reed, on Wednesday night. She will be given a lot just as the first boy.

Work on the foundations for the new Catholic church are progressing rapidly, and it is thought they will be finished by the first of April.

Miss Eugenie Blair and Miss Helen Tracy, two of the most popular leading ladies in America, are members of Robert Downing's company who will appear at the opera house next Monday evening.

City Clerk McCreery has done a great deal of correspondence in relation to the sale of the proposed new water bonds, and he thinks there will be a large number of bids received by Monday night, when the hour for closing them occurs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Northern Ohio blanket mill, of Cleveland, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $100,000.

Secretary Whitney is negotiating at Philadelphia for the purchase of three thousand tons of anthracite coal to be delivered at the United States coaling station on the Samoan islands.

Another meeting of the senate and house conferees on the territory bill held yesterday afternoon resulted in the submission of a report to the two houses which states that the conference was unable to agree.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. 8-6-tf

DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Asoby's.

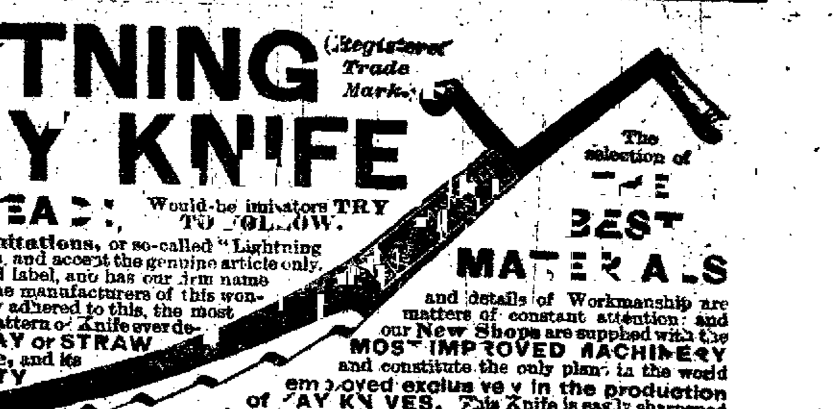
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick S. Leonard, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Frederick S. Leonard, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1889, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 28th day of January, A. D., 1889.

JESSIE C. LEONARD,
Administratrix.

wb-2-4



LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE (Registered Trade Mark.)

WE LEAD! Would-be imitators TRY TO FOLLOW.

Shun all imitations, or so-called "Lightning pattern" Knives, and accept the genuine article only, which bears our registered label, and has our firm name stamped in the blade. The manufacturers of this wonderful tool have faithfully adhered to this, the most scientific and successful pattern of Knife ever devised for CUTTING HAY or STRAW in Mow, Stack or Bale, and its GREAT POPULARITY has never waned.

The selection of THE BEST MATERIALS and details of Workmanship are matters of constant attention; and our New Shops are supplied with the MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY and constitute the only plant in the world employed exclusively in the production of HAY KNIVES. This Knife is easily sharpened by grinding on the corner of an ordinary Grindstone. For sale by the Hardware trade generally.

Sole Manufact'rs [illegible] COMPANY, East W[illegible], Me.

eow6t[illegible]

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

dwf-1-1y

NOTICE.—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
PUEBLO, COLO., December 28, 1888.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Arthur J. Sanford, of Falcon P. O., El Paso county, Colo., against Thomas A. Barney for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 704, dated December 15, 1885, upon the e hf ne qr and e hf se qr, section 9, township 13, s range, 65 w, in El Paso county, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Thomas A. Barney did not plow or break nor cause to be plowed or broken, five acres of said land during the year ending December 15, 1886. That said Barney did not plow or break nor cause to be plowed or broken, nor cultivate to crop or otherwise, nor cause to be cultivated to crop or otherwise, five acres of said land during the year ending December 15, 1887. That during the year ending December 15, 1887, about two acres of said land were plowed, which was the first attempt at compliance with the Timber Culture Laws and that since December 15, 1887, about six (6) acres more of said tract has been plowed, making the sole and only attempt at compliance with the Timber Culture Laws since date of entry, to-wit: December 15, 1885, to date hereof, the plowing of about eight (8) acres of land; that no cultivation of any portion of said tract has been made or attempted to be made; and that no portion of said land has been planted with timber trees, tree seeds, or cuttings to date hereof. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear before James B. Severy, county judge of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 9th day of February, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

J. B. KILBOURN,
Receiver.

wa-5-4td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas John W. Tipton, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1886 by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1886 in book 86, at page 58, convey to the undersigned as trustee, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter, and all of the northwest quarter of section five and the east half of the northeast quarter of section six; all in township eleven, south of range sixty-four west of sixth p. m., which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to John G. Smalley of the promissory note of the said John W. Tipton of even date therewith for the principal sum of six hundred dollars ($600) with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and,

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note according to the tenor and effect thereof, or any part thereof, or interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, shall sell said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal of said note and the interest thereon, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and,

Whereas, the time of payment of said note has passed, and default has been made in the payment both of principal and a portion of the interest thereon, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee as aforesaid, will, on the 16th day of February, 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the county clerk's office, in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. M'GOVNEY, Trustee.

Dated at Colorado Springs, January 11, 1889.
wa-12-5

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on the 23d day of February, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., at office of state board of land commissioners, Colorado, the following described lands, viz:

Northeast qr sec 36, tp 11 s, range 65 w; minimum price per acre, $7 50; value of improvements, $50; owner of improvements, C. B. Kountz & Bro.

Northwest qr sec 36, tp 11 s, range 65 w; minimum price per acre, $7 50; value of improvements, $50; owner of improvements, C. B. Kountz & Bro.

Southwest qr sec 36, tp 11 s, range 65 w; minimum price per acre, $7 50; owner of improvements, C. B. Kountz & Bro.

Southeast qr sec 36, tp 11 s, range 65 w; minimum price per acre, $7 50.

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order.

TERMS—Timbered lands, cash at sale; other lands, 30 per cent cash at sale—balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in section 18, act of April 2, 1887. Purchasers must be citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention of becoming such.

A. SAGENDORF,
Register State Board of Land Commissioners.

wb-2-4

[illegible] & [illegible]

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

[illegible],

SHINGLES,

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS

Yards and office, near D. & R. G. Depot,
Colorado Springs.

[illegible] & [illegible]

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & CARRIAGES,

Champion front and rear cut mowers.

Champion self-rakes and droppers.

Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.

[illegible] & [illegible]

PEERLESS WIND MILL

Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.

[illegible]7 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

we-16-tf

MIDLAND SALOON,

Colorado City, Colo.

JNO. P. ROHMAN,
Proprietor.

wf-19-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary M. L. Peltz, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. L. Peltz, late of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the March term, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of January, A. D. 1889.

JOHN DEWITT PELTZ,
Executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. L. Peltz, deceased.

wb-2-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Louis Baker, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Louis Baker, late of the County of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso County, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said County, at the March term, 1889, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 7th day of January, A. D., 1889.

MRS. EMMELINE SMITH,
Administratrix

wa-12-5t

☞ OVER 5,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy Seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use

FERRY'S SEEDS

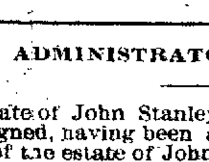
D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world.

D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1889 Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address

Earliest Cauliflower in existence.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

wa-5-23



The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

wc-3-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Stanley, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of John Stanley, late of the county of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso County, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county at the January term, 1889, on the last Monday in February next, the same being one of the regular January term days, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 7th day of January, A. D. 1889.

MARY A. KIRK,
Administratrix.

wa-12-5

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hubbell Talcott, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1889, being one of the regular days of the February term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the state of Colorado, I, Lilly Lay, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such Administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 28, 1889.

LILLY LAY,
Administratrix of the estate of Hubbell Talcott, deceased.

wb-2-4

As pure as it is good. Dr. Cube's Cough Cure contains no opium, no chloroform. It is free from all injurious drugs. Sample bottle free. Ask your druggist for it.